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MID-WEST

Weekly News That's Different

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FARMERS' HOLIDAY ACTIVITIES DECLARED OFF UNTIL SEPT. 9

MEDICAL "GANG" WARS ON KIDDIES IN SAN ANTONIO

Business Bad So Annual
Diphtheria Scare Is
Under Way

Medical societies wield a powerful influence over all communities and to realize that fact it is only necessary to read of the disgraceful and medieval affair now going on in San Antonio, Texas, where the daily newspapers are tools of the "gang."

It would be well for the San Antonio editors to read that fact book, "The Cults," by Mrs. Annie Riley Hale, the little courageous lady who made the race for senator in California. They would then have their eyes opened to the craft and fallacies of the San Antonio County Medical Society.

The doctors there are not doing much, business is bad, so the annual diphtheria scare is under way, and they have left nothing undone to make a good job of it.

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WALKER HEARING CLIMAX EXPECTED

Policy Of Both Governor
And Mayor Walker
One Of Secrecy

NEW YORK—The feeling was growing today that the climax of the Walker removal hearing may come Friday afternoon when it is resumed before Gov. Roosevelt.

"The policy of both Gov. Roosevelt and the mayor is one of secrecy. The governor will not say whether he will accept or ignore the ideas of Supreme Court Justice Staley, voiced in a decision Monday, concerning what constitutes a fair hearing."

The opinion in Albany is that the governor will ignore Justice Ellers J. Staley's suggestions, since the justice himself admitted he had no authority to tell the governor what to do.

If he pursues the course he has so far followed, there will undoubtedly be a fight at Friday's hearing, and some believe that Mayor Walker may go so far as to walk out and thus force the hearing to a conclusion. Mr. Curtin issued a statement saying a misunderstanding had arisen concerning his position with reference to production of Hofstadter committee witnesses for cross-examination.

"I demanded in writing," he said, "that all witnesses upon whom Mayor Walker's accusers relied be produced for examination and cross-examination. I read this letter into the record. My demand was refused definitely. Any attempt at a later time to offer me the privilege of subpoenaing these witnesses myself misconceives the whole idea."

South Dakota Farmers Discuss Plan To Strike



(Acme Photo)

Directors of the South Dakota Farmers Holiday association, meeting in Huron, decided to declare a holiday on the sale of commodities starting Sept. 5 if other agricultural states have holidays simultaneously. The directors of the South Dakota movement are shown in conference. They are: Left to right: Vice President Hugh B. Nash of Redfield, T. M. Brisbane of Woonsocket, president of the State Bankers' association; H. B. Test of Frederick, president of the state farm bureau; E. N. Hammerquist of Farmingdale, vice president of the National Holiday association; President B. W. McVeigh of Britton; Secretary Emil Lorika of Arlington; E. H. Everson of St. Charles, president State Farmers' union; J. J. Martin of Watertown, president State Grange, and W. C. Lusk of Yankton, board chairman of the State Chamber of Commerce.

FIXING OF MILK PRICES CHARGED

U. S. Agents Investigate
Charge Of Chicago
Milk Combine

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Agents of the department of justice are investigating charges that Chicago milk dealers, producers, and drivers are engaged in an illegal combination to fix the price of milk at an excessive level which costs the milk consumers of Chicago some \$60,000 a day.

The attorney general is acting on the complaint of Attorney Edgar J. Cook and Arthur F. Albert, representing the Meadowmoor Dairies, Inc.

Their complaint charges that since the Meadowmoor company's incorporation some four months ago it has been made the object of repeated attacks by the "milk monopoly," that "machine gun threats" have been directed at the company's employees, and beatings administered to store owners who bought Meadowmoor milk.

The Meadowmoor company, it is explained, has sold milk for nine cents a quart, or two cents under the price charged by other companies. Attorneys for the company declare nine cents is a fair price, enabling their clients to earn an adequate return on their investment.

Land Plane Speed Record Broken By Major J. Doolittle

AIRPORT, CLEVELAND, O.—Major James H. Doolittle piloted a stubby Gee Bee racing plane four times along a three kilometer course Wednesday afternoon in the queer half-light of the eclipse at an average speed for the four laps of 293.193 miles an hour, establishing an unofficial land plane speed record. He will fly the course again today and Friday with a barograph in the plane to make his record official.

GERMANY ASKS TO REORGANIZE ARMY

France Notified Of Plan
For Expansion Of
Armaments

PARIS—Germany took its first official step toward obtaining removal of restrictions on her defense forces Wednesday with the delivery of a note to Premier Herriot concerning reorganization of the reichswehr (army).

The note, handed to Andre Francois-Poncet, French ambassador at Berlin, was given the French executive as he landed at Cherbourg after a trip to the island of Jersey. The French cabinet will discuss it today.

ARBITRATION MAY END MINING WAR

Report Of Conference In
Near Future Held
As Good Omen

TAYLORVILLE, Ill.—The hot feelings which have kept this region the center of controversy in the Illinois mine war were somewhat reduced today as the opinion permeated that arbitration is near.

A noticeable lessening of sidewalk arguments and street corner conferences near strike headquarters was considered highly significant. No conference to end the conflict between the coal diggers and the mine operators, brought to the boiling point by protests against acceptance of the \$5 wage pact and resentment against union officials who negotiated it, had been arranged, but reports persisted that it is not far away.

One sign hailed by citizens interested in seeing the 1,500 miners back to work in the Peabody company pits was the fact that specific conditions under which the men will consent to return are being discussed. The discussions are informal, it is true, but the citizens hold that the existence of something definite, "to put the finger on," is a good omen.

IOWA OFFICIALS PLEDGE QUIZ ON SHOOTING OF 14

Midwest Governors Will
Hold Conference To
Study Action

DES MOINES, Ia.—Temporary cessation of all farmers' holiday activities in Iowa, pending the conference of governors, scheduled for Sept. 9 at Sioux City, was ordered, effective today, in a telegram Wednesday night to county officers of the holiday association from John Chalmers, state chairman, and Milo Reno, national chairman.

Fears of reprisals by the striking farmers of northwest Iowa for the shooting of 14 of the pickets near Cherokee lessened Wednesday night as leaders conferred with county authorities. Promised there would be a full investigation of the shooting the farm chiefs promised there would be no march on the city and no riots.

The conference named in the
Please turn to page Two

ECLIPSE VIEWED BY HUGE THROGS

Phenomenon Created As
Moon Comes Between
Earth And Sun

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicagoans, in common with other millions throughout the United States, took a squint at partial phases of a solar eclipse yesterday. The full eclipse, accompanied by total darkness, was experienced only along a narrow path across Canada and New England.

The phenomenon was created when the moon interposed its lifeless, frozen bulk between this planet and the sun, which is the source of all earthly energy. The moon made its first nip into the sun's edge here at 2:07 p. m. Chicago time.

From that moment on and for the next two hours, thousands were peering skyward from the streets, from housetops and, in the case of a fortunate few, from airplanes. Those who heeded the warnings of oculists used smoked glasses or exposed camera film to protect the eyes.

The fullest effect of the moon's interference became visible here at 3:18 p. m. At that moment the degree of obscurity was 79 per cent.

In a flash view with the naked eye the sun still seemed to blaze like a perfect incandescent ball. The full effect of the phenomenon was visible only through dark glasses.

The sun hung in the sky like a crescent, its horns tilted halfway towards the zenith. The eclipsed 79 per cent was blotted out as cleanly as if a giant compass had detached it from the crescent.

Norman Baker

(HIMSELF)



"Hello Folks"

GOVERNOR Turner is now finding out that the farmers of Iowa will not remain content with promises, false moves or foolish propaganda all of which the governor's office has tried in the past two years—the striking farmers are now at the doorway of the governor's office—they are this day (Saturday) picketing the roads into Des Moines—the governor of his neighboring state has called a conference of governors for Council Bluffs—to try and suggest some way to raise the price of farm products in a peaceful manner—JUST WHY DID A GOVERNOR FROM ANOTHER STATE HAVE TO START SOMETHING FOR THE FARMERS?—what is Governor Turner doing?—it's the same old gag—let the Iowa governor serve the Iowa Public Utility gang, to the devil with the farmer, seems to be their motto—the farmers as well as the laborers should and will resent this in the November election—Turner always was and always will be a public utility man—that is not the type Iowa wants in the governor's chair.

PROOF—of the Governor's favorable action for big business was seen when the \$117,000 was permitted to slip through Attorney General John Fletcher's hands, and all of it was paid to the Oil Companies, while we, the public, paid the bill—just think of it—\$117,000 of OUR MONEY let slip through to the oil companies when Governor Turner could have saved it by the pressing of the button on his desk—surely the voters will not waste time in casting their votes for those two.

FLETCHER—is reported as saying—"I have the office for a good many terms, I am here to stay, have built a good machine around me, and IT WILL BE SOME JOB TO GET ME OUT"—John may be fooled when the votes of the November election are counted—when a man thinks he owns an office—it is time to remove him and all of his kind such as Gerald Blake, who uses his office for vicious attacks and personal grudges—

WELL—maybe my campaign which has not yet started over the state—is awakening Governor Turner—he starts now to complain and demand action on the bums and leeches and salary stuffers of the State University of Iowa—he knew this all the time—it was reported to him—why did he let it go on for two years and now just before election make a cry that he would do something?—I still say Iowa needs a clean-up in all departments—and the first should be the Attorney General's office—Turner is afraid to touch that office—I would put Fletcher on the stool and make him explain things about a few hundred thousand dollars that he knows about and which Iowans lost, and many other things—it's merely a cry for votes—to make believe he intends to clean things up—clean up that which he knew ought to have been cleaned years ago and Iowa would be hundreds of thousands ahead. Why don't he start a move to help the farmer and to cut telephone rates?—Is he afraid of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company?—most public utility men are.

FLETCHER—would surely be kept very busy if he would investigate and prosecute the doctors of the Iowa Medical Society who are now and have been for the past ten years breaking the Iowa medical laws. Fletcher is afraid to move against any

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MEDICAL "GANG" WARS ON KIDDIES IN SAN ANTONIO

Business Bad So Annual Diphtheria Scare Is Under Way

(Continued from page One)

When the medical practice is bad the usual serum poison pus shooting campaigns start and hundreds of innocent children are slaughtered. Some time ago in Texas many, many little children were killed by shooting of serum in them by Texas doctors, whose work was praised by the Texas papers. Many of the parents brought suit against the serum manufacturers for the poison serum they sent into Texas, judgments were secured and the manufacturers paid.

Our advice to any parent is to make the doctor sign a statement or contract, in case you permit your child to have serum injected, into it, that the doctor agrees to pay all damages for any after effects that may happen. You then will not be bothered by any doctor wanting to shoot the pus into your child.

They start usually with the Chamber of Commerce, which is organized for the business people and bankers but not for the common people. It is a Wall Street machine with the main office in Washington in the chambers of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Then they appoint men and women speakers to handle the parents, call meetings, handle school nurses who are catpaws of the medical trust, and men to make radio talks. No better way can be shown as to how they thoroughly spread their propaganda and secure the aid and support of the press than reprinting an item from the San Antonio Express of Aug. 27 as follows:

"Anti-Diphtheria Campaign Ready

"Second Annual Prevention Drive Starts Sept. 1

"With the aim of making diphtheria as nearly unknown here as possible, the Chamber of Commerce welfare and health committee will start its second annual diphtheria campaign Sept. 1, according to Dr. E. V. Depew, vice chairman.

"Educational work will be done in homes of children of pre-school age, Dr. Depew said, as this most fatal of child diseases results in most deaths at the age of three and one-half years. It is important, he said, to reach those who are charged with the care of babies.

"Mrs. Jessie Beitel and Mrs. Scott C. Applewhite will be in charge of speaking arrangements with organizations, and Dr. P. I. Nixon, with work in schools; Dr. Thomas Dorbandt, arrangements for announcements by ministers. "City Health Officer Dr. W. A. King and County Health Officer Dr. T. N. Goodson will arrange for co-operation between public health nurses and school teachers and others. William Brockhausen will be in charge of advertising; E. L. Lee, radio, and K. S. Wendler, publicity."

What's In A Name?

A. Plant is sexton of the Mound Grove Cemetery Association at Kankakee, Ill.

Ralph Fenders repairs 'em at his Augusta, Ga., garage.

The little Indian children at the Lapwai, Ida., government school do drill. Ela Dodrill is their teacher.

Col. Frank D. Whipp is in charge of convicts at the Illinois state penitentiary.

Last year a girl named Agnes taught in Agnes school near Agnes, Ga.

A. G. Ring is manager of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Los Angeles has an "all wet" law firm. At least it sounds that way—Sisenwein & Licker.

Seeks Impeachment Of Von Hindenburg



(Acme Photo)

Clara Zetkin, 75 year old communist and senior member of reichstag, who asks action against Paul von Hindenburg, president of Germany, and Chancellor von Papen.

WOMAN DIRECTS SAN DIEGO ZOO

All Animals Under Her Care Kept Outside Year Around

And now woman has invaded another strictly masculine field. There's one that's a director of a zoo in San Diego, Cal., with 2,385 beasts in her care, including tigers, lions, gorillas, and snakes.

Mrs. Belle Benchley's zoo is considered one of the most humane in the world. For her animals live outdoors 365 days of the year. Cages are virtually unknown in the place and the animals live in as near a natural state as is possible.

Besides being director of the zoo, Mrs. Benchley is also nurse to the animals, sometimes veterinarian, publisher of the Zoo News, chief bookkeeper, and a dozen other things. Five years ago, Mrs. Benchley was appointed manager of the zoo. Before that she was bookkeeper. Gradually she took on one after another of the director's duties, until finally she was doing the curator's work.

Mrs. Benchley never started out to become director of a zoo, however. She simply had to have a job, so she took the first one she could find, as bookkeeper in the zoo. She arrived in San Diego, really, to be near her son, at the time a student in the San Diego Army and Navy Academy.

She feels that her present job is recreational after having a small son and his companions about her for years.

ONCE FAMOUS SPY BEGS FOR LIVING

A pitiful figure, toothless and little more than a bundle of skin and bone, wanders among the outcasts of Paris, rummaging the dust-bins for odd crusts.

She is Bertha Trost, who was once queen of London's underworld, the self-avowed friend and agent of men of wealth and position, and one of the most dangerous agents of the central powers operating in France and Britain during the World War.

She has even boasted that it was on the personal recommendation of a close friend of a certain war lord that she went to London just before the war, later to be caught at the Swiss frontier when trying to get back into France after the English had deported her.

At one time she was regarded as having at least a million dollars worth of property. Certain it is that she possessed jewels and furs worth a fortune.

GINSENG CROPS BEING GUARDED

Armed Mountaineers Use Rifles To Watch Their "Farms"

Isolated backlands of the Georgia and Carolina mountains, from which once sprang romances of travel made perilous for strangers by picketing moonshiners, are bristling with guns these days for another reason—a \$7 a pound crop in the making.

Back in the times when mountaineers made livings with rifles instead of with plows and hooked rugs for tourists, a few used to pick up extra change by gathering "sang" roots.

Wild Plants Cultivated
These roots came from wild ginseng plants. They were dried and sold to buyers in the north and eventually shipped to China where they brought high prices because of supposed medicinal properties. There was a time when commercial ginseng (the Chinese name for it) brought as high as \$17 a pound.

But now enterprising southern highlanders have begun cultivation of the plant by seeding and transplanting the wild growth.

Guards To Stop Thefts
The roots now sell for approximately \$7 a pound and ginseng seed may bring as much as \$500 a bushel.

Thefts of plants have led the "sang" growers to establish armed guards about their "farms" which consist of little more than shady forest tracts with an apparent profusion of green weeds.

The stranger who stalks into these patches, unannounced, and without explanation, runs much the same risk as the "revenooers" who stalked stills in the wilder days. The guards are ever on the alert for intruders who may steal the precious crop, and, as in the days of the moonshiners, they are more likely to "shoot first and ask questions afterwards." It doesn't pay to intrude.

IOWA OFFICIALS PLEDGE QUIZ ON SHOOTING OF 14

Midwest Governors Will Hold Conference To Study Action

(Continued from page One)

telegram was called by Governor Warren G. Gurnea of South Dakota, to which executives of 14 midwest states have been invited to consider action on the farmers' holiday movement.

The shooting near Cherokee early Wednesday morning and apparently was the aftermath of the injury of Mrs. Rose Draper earlier in the day. Her car ran into a log placed across the road and her back was injured. Some time after midnight two automobiles carrying nine men drove up to the picket camp south of this city.

Hurling gas bombs, the attackers ordered the picketers to move on and almost immediately began firing. Two of the men were wounded by rifle bullets, while 12 others received painful but not serious wounds from birdshot.

Cherokee is only about fifty miles from Sioux City, where special deputies have been smoldering under the restraint of Sheriff Davenport of Woodbury county, who refused to let them return bodily injuries inflicted by the pickets in the Sioux City blockade. Some of the deputies, who had been severely beaten by the pickets resigned when the sheriff refused to let them retaliate. There was much speculation as to whether some of the deputies had not attacked the pickets at Cherokee.

NEW GYPSY KING IS COLLEGE MAN

First Order Bars People Selling Daughters In Marriage

First order of Steve Stanley, the new king of the Gypsies, was to prohibit his people from practicing the old Romany custom of selling daughters in marriage to the highest bidder. King Steve—his official title—was invested with his crown at a secret coronation recently, in Chicago.

The colorful tribal costumes of the men and women also must go, said the king, to be replaced by American clothing. A college graduate, Stanley intends to modernize his people.

"The Stars and Stripes are our flag," he said, "and I hope to see that all our young people get good educations and grow up good Americans, with trades and professions replacing their fortune telling, coppersmithing, and horse trading."

Steve replaces the late King Steve John as the result of an election in which he received votes of 4,000 Gypsies of the Middle and Far West and of the 4,000 in the East. In addition, the Mexican tribe of 2,300 and the Brazilian tribe have voted allegiance. With such support he expects to remain in power.

Many of our citizens say they can't find anyone that is satisfactory to vote for, but anyway they can vote for themselves.



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The health that your children derive from PASTEURIZED MILK is reflected in their newly brightened eyes; rosy complexions, and added love for activity. It is the most valuable food for children—and adults—and they should drink at least one quart a day.

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MANY YOUNG MEN, BOYS FOOTLOOSE

Travel Full Of Danger For "Knights Of Road" Army

Young men and boys who normally would be at work or in school now form the bulk of the nation's footloose—the "knights of the road" who travel the highways or ride the freights.

In Autumn, winter, and spring, this migratory army flows toward Florida, the gulf states, the southwest, and California from virtually every state, the children's bureau of the Labor Department said in Washington in making public a recent survey.

Towns Keep Them Moving
Generally, communities through which these travelers pass are forced because of lack of relief facilities to keep them moving. Shelter usually is makeshift, inadequate. Their food is mostly coffee, bread, and beans. Medical care is available only in rare instances.

The survey to determine the lot of boys under 21, who have taken to the road has been presented to a committee organized by the National Association of Travelers Aid Societies, which has been requested by the President's organization for unemployment relief to assume special responsibility for developing plans for the care of transients.

Boys of Good Families
"There is much testimony to the effect that these boys come from substantial American families," the children's bureau said.

A study in Atlanta showed that out of 5,488 transient men and boys, 194 had been in college and 1,641 had attended high school. Another in Washington disclosed that out of 7,512 travelers, 258 were college trained and 2,060 had been in high school.

Social workers, police, and railroad men told investigators that the young men and boys are "on the road" because there is nothing else to do—sometimes "because sheer pride will not permit them to sit idle at home."

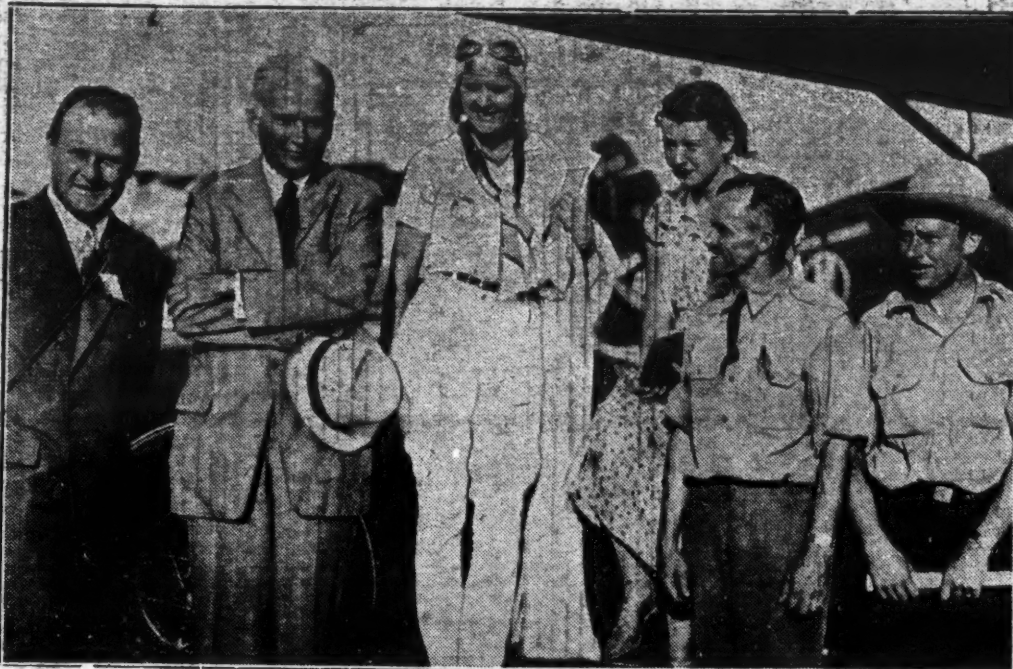
The dangers of "hitting the road" were described by the bureau as many. The young men and boys go days with little to eat, suffer exposure in winter, take chances of becoming killed or injured on the trains, and meet undesirable types in railroad "jungles."

Bricklayers Quit For Lower Wages

Because they were being paid too much money, bricklayers in Amityville, N. Y., went on strike. Union officials refused to let the men work because the engineer in charge of the job was paying \$13.20, the old scale, instead of \$12 daily, the new price.

The wise counsellors who tell the graduates they must start at the bottom of the ladder, should first tell them where they can find the ladder, which seems to be missing just now.

Air Races In Cleveland; Winners Congratulated



(Acme Photo)

Among those arriving in Cleveland, O., for the 1932 Air Derby are: Left to right: L. B. Manning, Senator Hiram Bingham, Gladys O'Donnell, women's leader in west coast Derby; Helen McCloskey, women's leader in eastern Derby; Roy Hunt, grand sweepstakes winner, and J. C. Hoffman, junior sweepstakes winner.

DETROIT REALTOR SURVIVES LOSSES

William E. Elton, of Detroit, speaks enthusiastically today of his chances of building up a \$50 a week job, seemingly forgetting that in 1929 his income amounted to more than \$25,000 from the \$2,000,000 in real estate mortgages he sold.

The depression carried his job out from under him. He was 47 years old, his half dozen pieces of property were mortgaged, and his cash balance at the bank was not great. He is married. One eye is blind—through a golfing accident last autumn which his accident insurance did not cover. But he didn't give up—not he.

"I found being out of a job didn't mean being out of work," he said. "I've worked harder than ever, trying to refinance and save what assets I had as they slipped away one by one. More than half my time, too, has been used in trying to aid friends to whom I sold mortgages."

He made no money but he got a grip on himself. He found the advertising business.

When he learned his church paper was to be discontinued because of excessive cost, he took charge of it and in two weeks the paper was "sold" for the year at a profit. He investigated the field of small "notice" sheets, worked up some contracts, and expects by autumn to be earning \$50 to \$100 a week.

MENU CARD USED FOR FIRST SONG

Melody Written In Night Club Starts Girl Towards Fame

The girl whom Irving Berlin calls "the most talented song writer of the present era," Bernice Petkere, had never written a song until six months ago.

Mrs. Petkere, a Chicagoan, was sitting at a table in a night club in New York City and got tired of the music, so she borrowed a pencil from her husband and wrote a song on the clean side of the menu. Then she hummed a tune to go with the words and called the song "Starlight."

Her husband believed it pretty good, and she took it to a music publisher. When they heard it they wrote her out an advance check for \$1,000.

The song became a hit. For two weeks it was played more often on radio programs than any other popular song written, and the two major broadcasting companies were forced to restrict the number of times it could be played on their stations.

Mrs. Petkere wrote two more songs, and they became hits, so she decided to go into song writing in a big way. She wrote three more songs, all popular. Their success left her bewildered.

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This range is the "Hotpoint Hostess"—one of 3 new G-E Hotpoint Electric Ranges

● Have a cool kitchen this summer—and all the year 'round advantages of electric cookery—by installing a G-E Hotpoint Range now. Perfect oven insulation holds the heat in—keeps it out of your kitchen—assures normal room temperature. As dramatic proof of this—a cake of ice on top of a highly heated Hotpoint oven melts almost as slowly as if placed anywhere else in the kitchen. . . . Calrod, General Electric's speedy new steel encased heating coil in the

Hotpoint range, cooks with clean, flameless heat. No more scorched or soot-blackened pans—no more scouring or scraping. Hotpoint kitchens stay clean . . . Learn the marvels of electric cookery today. Discover the new and better flavor of Hotpoint-cooked food. Find how G-E

Hotpoint brings new convenience, new economy, new cleanliness, new hours of freedom. See the new Hotpoint models on display at our showroom.

SEE . . . THE GREAT NEW
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Ice Cream, Candy, and Cigars

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Muscatine, Ia.

MUSCATINE MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC PLANT

Norman Baker's Column

(Continued from page Two)

monopoly or trust—scared of his job—FOLKS, KICK HIM OUT!—that is the proper thing to do in November—then with a fearless courageous attorney in his place we can clean up the state in good shape—if the Farmer-Labor party does not put up a full ticket then vote for Attorney Edward L. O'Connor of Iowa City for Attorney General on the Democratic ticket—he will give fair play to all, I believe.

A ST. LOUIS paper, recently carried the following story under a small caption: "Mrs. Esther Holmes was accidentally asphyxiated by an anesthetic being administered preparatory of setting the bones of a fractured arm, at the Lutheran Hospital, the Coroner decided. Chemical analysis of the viscera, after a post mortem examination had failed to establish the cause of death, disclosed the presence of ether." Just think of it! That poor woman was an innocent victim of "medical science" and the "accident" gets only a few lines in the local paper. Apparently through fear of the A. M. A., the daily press, including the Muscatine Journal, Davenport and Des Moines papers "neglected" to carry anything about this case but if such an "accident" had occurred at the Baker Hospital in Muscatine, Ia., where CANCER IS CURABLE, the story no doubt would have rated front page position with screaming headlines.

BANK FAILURES continue with 808 reported for the first six months in 1932. The tendency nearly everywhere will be to ascribe these bank failures to that anonymous depression which takes the blame for everything on its broad shoulders. But the figures, even on the surface, do not bear out this facile explanation. As the National Industrial Conference Board points out, there were 714 bank failures in the ten years preceding the World War; during the war there were 456; but during the eleven and one-half years since the war, or from 1921 to June 30, 1932, there have been 10,093. Certainly this is an ironic commentary on the Federal Reserve Act, one of the great aims of which was to make bank failures impossible. It is true that by far the greater number of failures have occurred outside the Reserve system. Of the 808 banks to close in the first six months of this year, 204 were members of the system, and 604 were non-member State banks. In the period from 1921 to 1929 State bank failures constituted 86.5 per cent of all bank failures.

TAXPAYERS in Trenton, Neb., are paying no taxes this year—instead, they have a surplus of \$10,000 in the town treasury. Yes, you guessed it—the town owns its own light and power plant—and although the rates were recently reduced 25 per cent, the plant yet made enough profit that local taxes could be suspended.

ARMY PREPARING FOR WAR TALKIES

In the next war the army will be in a position to record not merely a motion-picture history of American troops in action but also a talkie. Capt. Melvin E. Gillette, of the signal corps, United States Army, has been detailed to Hollywood, where he will take a course in photography and motion picture work.

The purpose is to give the army a permanent sound record of all its activities in peace and war and to improve the training of officers and men.

By use of sound pictures the rookies of the future will learn rounds right not only under the direction of a hard-boiled sergeant or corporal but also by watching the elementary military move-

Pickets And Farmers Stage Battle In Iowa



(Acme Photo)

The farm holiday movement in Iowa took on the aspects of a war when pickets clashed with police and farmers determined to bring their produce to market. Scores were injured in fights around Des Moines and Sioux City, eleven special deputy sheriffs being victims in the latter city. This photo shows a scene near Des Moines as Ray Albaugh, a non-striking farmer, argued with a picket. Albaugh has a hammer upraised, while others are running to the scene.

RULING ON ROAD PROJECTS EASED

U. S. Road Bureau Acts To Insure Greater Employment

To insure greater immediate employment of federal aid highway construction, the bureau of public roads in Washington has agreed to the use of emergency highway funds supplied by the relief act on road projects for which contracts already have been let.

Complaints have been received in Washington from several states, including Pennsylvania, that the regulations are too severe.

The ruling, it was estimated, would release thousands of dollars of road contracts in all sections of the country which have been held up by lack of state funds.

Funds Tied Up

Federal funds have been tied up on these inoperative contracts, it was said at the bureau. Where the contractor can be induced to agree to the stringent regulations laid down by congress for the use of the emergency highway fund, work may be begun immediately.

Many states have found themselves unable to match the 1933 federal aid allotments. Under the new ruling, they will be permitted to use the emergency fund to match regular state funds. The law requires, however, that a certain portion of the regular 1933 federal aid allotment shall be used with every dollar drawn from the emergency fund.

Huge Sum Unobligated

Congress approved the regular \$120,000,000 federal aid highway funds, and in addition, an emergency fund of \$120,000,000. From the first sum was deducted \$16,000,000 to repay the federal government one-fifth of the \$80,000,000 emergency highway fund, advanced to the states in 1931.

June 30, the sum of \$61,720,100 remained unobligated and available for new highway projects in the 48 states and Hawaii. None of the emergency funds had been touched.

ment performed on the screen.

The idea of preserving a record of American troops in action first came from the Brady collection of Civil War photographs and later was developed during the World War, when thousands of still photographs and thousands of feet of motion pictures were made.

In the beginning it is expected to use the films in the instruction of officers.

Woman Blacksmith, Weighing Only 115, Operates Own Shop

The blacksmith of Borger, Tex., has neither "large and sinewy hands" nor muscles "like iron bands."

In fact, Longfellow probably never heard of a smithy. Like Borger's, its owner is a woman, five feet, eight inches tall, weighing 115 pounds—Mrs. J. M. Bradford.

When Mrs. Bradford's husband died, last February, leaving his wife with five children to support, friends tried to persuade her to give up the shop. Instead she hired a helper and determined to earn a living for her children, the youngest only 15 months old.

"She doesn't just sit in a corner and run the place, either," said her helper, A. P. Thomason. "She can throw a sledge or handle a wrench with the best of them."

"She does everything except make heavy welds and shoe horses, and if any one hinted she couldn't do those things she'd show 'em."

HOLLYWOOD STARS GET SALARY CUTS

All major motion picture studios of Hollywood have posted pay reduction schedules which affect virtually every worker in the industry and chop hundreds of thousands of dollars annually from the salaries of film stars.

The last to cut wages was Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, home lot of many of the most famous screen figures. Reductions ranging from 5 to 35 per cent have become effective. Paramount, previously had given two cuts, and First National-Warner Brothers had cut approximately ten per cent, with such stars as Richard Barthelmess and George Arliss affected.

R-K-O studios several months ago enforced a reduction from 25 per cent down.

Unofficial estimates of the income of the leading M-G-M players before and after their pay cuts present an interesting study. Marion Davies and Marie Dressler, the highest paid, are pared from \$6,000 weekly to \$3,900 weekly, while Joan Crawford's wages are reduced from \$3,000 to \$1,950, and Norma Shearer's from \$5,000 to \$3,250.

John and Lionel Barrymore and Wallace Beery are cut from \$2,500 to \$1,625; Jackie Cooper, John Gilbert, and Ramon Novarro from \$2,000 to \$1,300, and Jean Harlow, Jimmy Durante, Buster Keaton, Robert Montgomery, and Lewis Stone from \$1,500 to \$975 a week.

SUFFRAGE LEADER STILL FIGHTING

Alice Paul Battling For Women's Rights In World Law

Twelve years ago Alice Paul, most militant of the country's feminists, sewed the last "ratification star" on her huge suffrage flag. The nineteenth amendment was the law of the land.

No longer was it necessary for her to parade Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, picket the White House, pester the senators, even go to jail for her pro-suffrage demonstrating.

She might have been expected then to quit fishing and enjoy the fruits of victory. Instead, today finds her firmly entrenched on a new front—the international—her objective the writing of women's rights into world law and practice.

Banner Exhibited

The purple, white, and gold of the woman's party banner, that she held aloft for suffrage Miss Paul now displays in a window, looking out upon the Rue du Mont-Blanc in Geneva, Switzerland.

Just as she urged concentration on congress to achieve suffrage at a single stroke, she is now centering on sex parity, world-wide, through conventions of the League of Nations and other in-

CHICAGO POLICE PROBE UNDER WAY

Federal Authorities Lay Gang Alliance To Chicago Cops

Successful in their effort to rid Chicago of its gangster leaders, federal authorities now are turning their attention to the police connections that made much of the Windy City's racketeering possible.

All purported police-gangster alliances will be investigated. In the possession of the United States attorney's office at Chicago now are records of police captains with huge bank accounts and living far beyond their \$4,600 salaries.

Income Tax Cases

Charges that countless dollars from liquor, gambling, and vice have reached police pockets in recent years form the basis of the investigation. There is a possibility, federal agents intimated, that former city official and politicians may be embarrassed by the disclosures.

The charges on which the government will attempt prosecution will be evasion of income taxes—the same grounds that sent Al Capone and a half dozen of his followers to prison.

Much of the evidence against several of the police captains was reported to have been gathered by a Cook County grand jury which looked into graft charges a year ago.

Johnson Relinquishes Task

The federal graft investigation later was undertaken by District Attorney George E. Q. Johnson, who had a major part in sending Al Capone from his comfortable hotel suite in Chicago to quarters in Atlanta, Ga., that aren't quite so comfortable.

Results of Mr. Johnson's investigation were almost ready to present to a grand jury when he was promoted to a federal judgeship. The investigation will be concluded by Dwight H. Green, the 35-year-old prosecutor who succeeded Johnson as district attorney.

Much of the evidence was gathered as far back as 1929 when the famous "Million Dollar Slot Machine Syndicate" flourished in Chicago and brought wealth to Capone and his associates.

ternational groups.

Only this year she succeeded in setting up a permanent Geneva headquarters of her group. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, whose generosity made possible the Woman's Party house on Capitol Hill is again the "angel."

She Recalls Memories

Washington women who followed Alice Paul to jail return from Geneva visits a bit wistful. They talk again of the "old suffrage days," for they've been watching her in action with a group of busy women about her, drawing up plans, making reports, and preparing arguments to be pressed upon sometimes rather reluctant plenipotentiaries.

Fence for Profit

Lay out your farm in even sized fields, then fence them stock-tight. Rotate crops and livestock—diversify your crops—build up your land with legumes—market crops, roughage and waste on the hoof and keep the fertilizer at home.

MONARCH RED BRAND FENCE

"Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing

is the biggest possible fence value we have ever offered our customers. Every rod of Monarch fence is made of Copper-Bearing steel—resists rust at least twice as long as steel without copper. Then an extra thick coating of zinc protection is applied by the patented Keystone "Galvannealing" process, which makes it possible for us to say: "Monarch is guaranteed to outlast any ordinary galvanized fence." Come in and see this remarkable fence.



MUSCATINE LUMBER & COAL CO.

PHONE 60

As We See It

RICHEST WOMAN VICTIM OF A.M.A.?

Mrs. Edith Rockefeller, at one time the world's richest woman, died at 4:40 p. m. August 25.

Mrs. McCormick, an excellent woman, lived a model life, in splendor, but her wealth was not strong enough to pierce the ignorance she showed regarding cancer—but it was not her fault. She, like millions of others, had been raised from childhood to adult life believing cancer is not curable and that operations, radium and X-ray are the best methods of treatment.

Mrs. McCormick had cancer of the breast. It started with a small lump like all other cases of cancer. She obeyed the preachings of the medical trust—the American Medical Association—and went to “see her doctor because she had a lump.” She thought she was doing the right thing—the papers are filled constantly about “seeing your doctor” if you have a lump. She failed to ask the doctor what he had to offer her in the shape of a cure.

Her physician doctored and doctored her for a long time but that little lump grew and grew. The doctor, seeing he could not reduce the lump, said, as all medical trust doctors say—“cut it out.”

Her doctor knew that operations only cause a quick return, would place the patient in a worse condition and shorten her life but Mrs. McCormick had money—lots of it—an operation on her meant something. The doctor that cut her knew IT WOULD COME BACK because he knew, as Dr. Mayo of Mayo Brothers Clinic said to a medical group in conference, thus:

“That even under the most favorable circumstances for operation for cancer of the breast, in the early stages where the lump is as small as a bean or hickory nut the removal of the whole breast does not prevent a recurrence.”

Dr. Mayo knew when he said that, that instead of saying “It does not prevent a recurrence,” he could have said “It never prevents but always causes a recurrence” because before another group of medics he said:

“After amputation of a cancerous breast under the most favorable circumstances I believe

that in NINETY-NINE cases of a hundred THAT THE DISEASE RETURNS.”

Now why did Mrs. McCormick permit an operation on her breast? Why did her family doctor remove her breast when he knew of the Mayo Clinic's record? WHO KILLED MRS. MCCORMICK?

If Mrs. McCormick would have spent some of her time reading of the hundreds of cures of breast cancers by the famous Baker Cancer treatments at the Baker Hospital, Muscatine, Ia., she would be ahead many thousands of dollars spent uselessly for the treatment that killed her.

If she had known of the Baker Hospital—if she had told her doctor that she was going there for treatment, no doubt, like in most every such case, the doctor would say: “What, go to a bunch of quacks like that, why they will KILL YOU.” But her doctor killed her by his ignorance. If she would have said, “How do you know they are quacks?”, the doctor may have replied, “Why they have been exposed by the Journal of the American Medical Association and it is common knowledge.” That would have convinced the lady and she would not have taken the Baker treatments. But if she had been educated to the real facts about how easy cancer is being cured and the large percentage of cures made at the Baker Hospital she would have asked, “How do the American Medical Association doctors or the editor of the A. M. A. Journal know it is a fake, have they ever investigated?” Then the doctor, if he were truthful, would have to say something like this: “Well, they forced Norman Baker, the founder of the Baker Hospital, into the district court at Muscatine, Ia., they did not charge him with being a fake, they knew he cured cancer and did not dare charge him with operating a fake cure, but they DID BRING THE CHARGE OF PRACTICING MEDICINE WITHOUT A LICENSE and Judge Ely said Mr. Baker is not guilty.”

The fact that after years of press stories and gossip about Mr. Baker and his “fake cure”, no one has ever officially charged him with being a fake or having a fake cure, and the hundreds of cured patients he offers at every trial, should open the eyes of some rich folks like the Rockefellers, McCormicks and others who could appropriate about \$1,000,000 towards Mr. Baker's fight against the greatest and most vicious gang in America—the American Medi-

cal Association—at whose door the death of Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick can be laid—unnecessary, brutal and inexcusable.

LABOR DAY'S ANNIVERSARY

The first Labor day was instituted in 1887, when the New York legislature passed an act recognizing that occasion as a holiday. But the movement for this occasion may fairly celebrate its semi-centennial this year, since it was in 1882 that Matthew Maguire, secretary of the Central Labor union of New York, began correspondence with various labor unions, in the effort to secure such a public occasion.

The original idea of the movement was to establish a public occasion which should dignify labor, call attention to the needs and rights of wage-earners, strengthen their organizations, and encourage them in their struggle for better conditions.

Since that time enormous progress has been made by the workers. Hours of labor, which were inordinately long, have been greatly reduced. Working conditions have been made healthier and pleasanter. Women and children are protected from the more severe demands of toil. Wages average three to four times as much as was ordinarily paid 50 years ago. The wage-earners of the country enjoy many benefits that the workers of 50 years ago never dreamed of.

During recent years also, the labor movement has become less disposed to seek its ends by fighting employers, more disposed to get results by co-operating with them. With that plan, it will go on to still greater successes, as little is usually gained when the industries are tied up by strikes.

It is a delightful thing to see our people enjoying the Labor holiday, though this year, unfortunately, many idle ones have had more holidays than they desire. However, that is probably only a temporary misfortune. Labor day, 1933, with the prospects for improvement now in sight, should see the annual September holiday welcome as a pleasant relief from toil.

Our Platform For The People:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

People's Pulpit

Dear Editor:

An article in the American Magazine indicates that another Yale professor has been unduly exercising his brain. It seems he has figured out just how much property each person would have if all wealth were divided equally. There was mention of a new party, the “Divisionists.”

But why should the million adults who never produced a cent's worth of wealth in their lives have a share with those who have put in long years producing the necessities and comforts of life?

The usurers, profiteers, politicians, grafters, apologists for a criminal system, and other fakers ought to have their ill-gotten wealth restored to the public and then be put to work under guard to pay up boardbills that have run since birth.

Russia made a great mistake by letting this class off by merely taking back the property.

Some of the ideas advanced by the so-called radical, or labor parties are much like the resolution of the fabled convention of mice, unanimously agreeing that the cats should be belled. But this “division” idea surely did not originate with the “mice.” It is merely a bit of diversion put out by the “cats,” probably with some idea of calling attention from the real issues.

The people, those who do the worthwhile work, have not quite

as difficult a problem as had the mice that proposed bellying the cats. The people have only to unite their ballots to effectively clip the tentacles of the parasites on their backs.

A Single-Tax editor, claiming that all wrongs of government might be righted by confining taxation to land—a land rent,—tried to defend interest by comparing the wealth gained via interest to the natural increase that accrues to a livestock owner are in control of the government and that there is no natural increase of livestock. Let us suppose that cows are a necessity to the people and are therefore loaned to them, with provision that every ten years two cows are to be returned for one; and never neglecting the little item of a mortgage on homes.

As the people would have no possible way of returning two cows for one, they would soon be in much the same straits that we are now,—required to pay back two dollars for one,—and with a law against counterfeiting.

Apologists for this system may well argue that it would be useless to go to the trouble of dividing up, since all wealth would soon be in the hands of the few again. Surely, one need not be a prophet to tell us that the poor we shall have always with us, so long as the medium of exchange, as necessary to the nation as blood to the body, is controlled by

the Mellons and Morgans.
J. C. C.,
Brooksville, Fla.

Dear Sir:

Does it not look strange, to say the least, to see several thousand of the boys that made the world safe for Wall Street; and made it possible for them to pile up their billions of dollars have to go to Washington to beg for bread? To be driven out by tear gas and the point of a bayonet.

Would you not think some of them would give them bread? And not the bayonet.

What would you think of a government that would drive its ex-soldiers into the woods and mountains to die of starvation?

Would Washington have done it? No.

Would Lincoln have done it? No.

Would Teddy Roosevelt have done it? No. No. No.

One thing the bonus army has done by their march to Washington, they have put those pretended sympathizers at Washington in the spotlight where every voter can see who is who.

It would look as though it was mostly lip sympathy in Washington, D. C., as the boys were driven out without bonus or a chance to work for their bread, into the mountains without food.

Talk about Russia.

Talk about Turkey.

Talk about Mussolini.

But don't mention the U. S. A.

Yours for a square deal for the veterans.

E. S. Hand,
Tama, Iowa

WRITE YOUR LETTERS FOR THESE COLUMNS

Dear Editor:

A pauper army composed of all patriotic Americans—men who risked life and limb to make America safe for bankruptcy—recently made a pathetic appeal for Justice at Washington, District of Capitalism.

Do I believe in evolution? Well, now that you ask me the question—I will say, that this great army of heroes of a few years ago—is today a great army of hoboes. They asked for bread—and came within an ace of being treated to bullets—from machine guns.

If this is the best that Capitalism can do for the poor and needy—then it is full time the people tried out some other “ism”—one with a more social nature. Yes, you surely have guessed it—I do mean Socialism.

Just around the corner lie four more years of “Hoover Prosperity” which is sure to catch you and tax you to death—if you don't vote right next November.

The “double-machine” has been tried for these many years, and is now so corrupt that it stinks to heaven—and has become a stench in the nostrils of all honest men and women.

This is a new era—and why not try a new and up-to-date party—the Socialist party?

Someone has well said—Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

It is now time for me to sign off—so wishing you all, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The password is no longer—“The fool dinner-pail”—but “Friends, B. Vigilant.”

Sincerely,
Hanford B. Porter,
Stepney Depot,
Conn.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed please find money order for \$2 covering the renewal of my subscription to the Free Press for another year.

I do not know just when my preceding subscription expired, and would appreciate very much your giving me the date it did expire.

Your publication is interesting and contains many features which I like.

Mrs. R. Nolte,
Quincy, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Please find money order for \$2 to extend by paper for one year. I like the paper fine and hope Norman Baker gets to be governor of Iowa.

I can hardly wait until Mr. Baker gets on the air again. Three cheers for Mr. Baker.

Gabe G. Bomgardner,
Forreston, Illinois.

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LEO E. O'LEARY, Editor

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General Features and Hints for Women

Reading, Writing—and Jelly Making



Camp Fire Girls Making a Batch of Jelly for the Crowd.

The joys of camp life—as Camp Fire Girls know them—take in many activities.

In one of their biggest camps, at Lake Cohasset, in Harriman Interstate Park, New York, they

even make jam and jelly for the camp pantry. Naturally, in camp, the girls follow the short-boil method of jelly making and by using bottled fruit pectin turn out perfect batches in a jiffy.

Kitchen-Cup-lets

by Della Taylor

Although days are hot, it is now "all the goods" to have a steak supper somewhere in the woods. There is something about a nice bright open fire that whets up your appetite higher and higher.

Just as any kind of picnic in the woods is usually the occasion of much delight for the youngsters, so a steak supper in the woods is the one form of picnic that appeals to the most blasé and "tired business man."



Its appeal may be due to memories of boyhood days, when he ate with great gusto, potatoes burned almost to a cinder in his improvised campfire. Or it might be due to an inherent desire for the simple life. But whatever the reason, every year finds more and more people taking joy in such an experience.

Broiling the steak and boiling the coffee over an open fire—what man "with soul so dead" as not to be able to enjoy it! Steak is universally popular, and steak cooked out of doors, with all the aroma that arises from it, will make every mouth water.

Scalloped potatoes are a perfect accompaniment to a steak cooked in the woods, and can be taken from home all prepared and hot. Plan to have them just ready to come out of the oven at the time that you leave for the woods. If they are cooked in a glass dish, covered tightly, and wrapped well in several layers of newspapers, the potatoes will still be hot an hour and a half or two hours later.

Sirloin steak is the best for campfire cooking, and is fairly cheap this year. However, some cuts of round steak will do just about as well. Get your butcher to cut one, not straight as per usual.

but to quarter the grain. This cuts any tough fibres and makes the steak as tender as sirloin. If you want to spend even less on your steak, use ground meat. Shape it into little patties at home and they are all ready to cook when the fire is hot enough.

Unless someone in the crowd knows all about cooking over an open fire, don't attempt to cook your steak in or on a wire rack. If you do you may have charcoal or smoked steak instead of the delight that you anticipated. Cook your steak in a frying pan placed on an oven rack, if you have one, otherwise over a fire made between two large stones or two parallel logs. Grease the pan just enough to keep the meat from sticking, having the frying pan, a thick one preferably, hot when you drop the meat in so that it will sear over quickly first on one side, then on the other. This seals the juices in instead of having them escape into the fire or frying pan.

Don't forget to put in the salt and pepper, and if you want the tenderest steak, don't salt it until it is almost done.

MENU

Steak
Lettuce and tomato salad
Scalloped potatoes
Jelly—Pickles or Olives
Rolls
Cherry pie—cheese
Toasted marshmallows

Coffee boiled over a campfire is about the best coffee in the world. Place a pot full of hot water over the fire. Of course you can start with cold water but it takes it a long time to boil over a campfire—at least it seems a long time when everybody is so hungry. When the water boils drop in the coffee, which you have tied up in a cheese-cloth bag before leaving home. Use a good rich quality coffee. In ten minutes time you will have coffee of such rare flavor as to make everyone demand a second and even a third cup, if it holds out.

For the salad—peel the tomatoes at home and place them whole in a bowl or small crock. Pile the lettuce on top. Add to your basket a sharp knife and a jar of salad dressing all mixed and ready to serve. While the steak is cooking, individual salads can be fixed on the side of each plate.

VARY COOKING OF HOME VEGETABLES

This is the season for home grown food. Home gardens are producing, local markets are displaying vegetables and fruits from nearby market gardens. Just the right hot-weather foods; and not the season, one might suppose, when the housewife is hard put to it for variety on her table. In many families, however, there may arise just that difficulty; particularly in the family that has been living on a restricted diet for many months because it can afford no better.

One way to meet the difficulty is to find new ways to serve the same old foods. Potatoes, corn, cabbage, beans, cucumbers, onions, egg plant, beets, green peppers, squash—how can they be made to seem different and tempting in hot weather?—especially to a family which may have to depend chiefly on just one or two of the lot?

Baking Will Help

The Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, although it recommends a short cooking time for vegetables, especially on hot summer days, suggests nevertheless that a day may come now and then when for variety's sake certain oven dishes may solve this question without too much heat or expense. Baked tomatoes, baked cucumbers, baked egg plant, baked onions, baked peppers, each with stuffing of breadcrumbs or rice or other cereal, and perhaps chopped meat or cheese—these will cook in 30 to 45 minutes in a moderate oven. There is no better way to conserve the food values of these vegetables than by baking, and the baked vegetable can be not only an attractive but a very substantial dish. It can thus furnish the needed calories without adding much to the body heat.

Another oven dish desirable now while eggs are cheap is the vegetable soufflé. This is a most attractive way, the bureau points out, to utilize left-overs of tomatoes, spinach, cauliflower, corn, asparagus, sweetpotatoes, or almost any other vegetable. The soufflé is made from a foundation of seasoned vegetable pulp, mashed or finely chopped, and thickened if necessary to approximate the consistency of thick white sauce. Use ½ cup of the pulp to 3 eggs. To combine, stir the yolks into the vegetable pulp and then fold into the beaten whites. The mixture is baked in a slow oven until set.

A mixture of left-over vegetables also makes an attractive scalloped dish. Snap beans, carrots, turnips, squash—put two or more of these or other vegetables in a shallow baking dish, with thin white sauce to which cheese has been added, cover with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven until the sauce bubbles and the crumbs are brown.

Method

Panning is another cooking method highly recommended, by the bureau because it retains all the food values of the vegetable and is quick. Panned cabbage, for example, or panned okra, is cooked with a little fat and without water in a covered frying pan, on top of the stove, where the vegetable is in fact steamed in its own juice. Cabbage may be panned, with another variation. After cooking 5 or 10 minutes in a little fat, a teaspoon of flour may be sifted over the cabbage, a cup of milk added and the mixture stirred until thickened.

For tomatoes the variations are numerous and cucumbers can be cooked in several ways that few people ever think of. Stuffed and baked, for example, or fried, creamed, or stewed with tomatoes, they seem like a different vegetable altogether from the crisp white slices that appear in a raw salad. Tomatoes broiled on toast with bacon, baked tomatoes and ham, baked eggs in tomato cups, baked tomatoes, stuffed or not, broiled tomatoes, tomatoes stewed with celery, with cabbage, with corn, with cucumbers, tomato

OUR READERS' COOKING

Vegetable Salad

1 pkg. lemon gelatin
1 pint boiling water
2 tablespoons vinegar
¼ teaspoon salt
Dash of cayenne pepper
1 cup shredded cabbage
¾ cup diced carrots
1 green pepper
1 red sweet pepper
Dissolve gelatin in boiling water and add vinegar, salt and cayenne pepper. When cool add vegetables and let chill until firm. — Mrs. Frank Francisco, Cuba, Illinois.

Scalloped Salmon

Mix ½ cup butter, ½ cup flour, ¼ teaspoon red pepper, ¼ teaspoon salt and 1 pint of milk. Place on fire and cook until thick. Remove from fire and stir in three beaten eggs. Butter baking pan—put in the bottom ½ of mixture, then ½ can salmon, and other layer of mixture and another layer of salmon. Cover with cracker crumbs, dot with butter and bake in moderate oven twenty minutes. — Maxine Kennedy, Hillsboro, Iowa.

Caramel Sweet Potatoes with Pineapple

2 cups of boiled sweet potatoes sliced
1 cup canned grated pineapple
1 cup brown sugar
¼ or ½ cup butter
Put layers of potatoes and layers of pineapple in greased baking dish. Then make a thin syrup and pour over the potatoes and bake until slightly brown. Just before serving cover with marshmallows and bake until marshmallows are puffed and slightly brown. — Miss Lillian Vannosen, Wyconda, Mo.

Spagetti

1 pound hamburger
1 package spagetti
1 can tomatoes
1 onion
½ teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon salt
Fry hamburger and onion until brown. Cook spagetti until tender. Place all in baking dish cover with tomatoes, and bake about one-half hour. — Mrs. Wm. H. Clinton, Iowa.

Buttered Onions

Peel and wash several medium sized onions. Boil in salt water until tender. Remove with a fork, letting all the water drain off. Put in a shallow dish and cover tops with butter. Serve hot. — Miss Nora E. Ellis, Lewis-town, Illinois.

Nut Bread

4 cups flour
4 level teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup sugar
Sift together and mix in one

jelly salad, and any number of salads, with raw tomatoes in combination.

cup nut meats, 1 egg beaten light with 1 pint of milk. Pour in a greased bread pan, let raise 20 minutes. Bake in a moderate oven one hour. Remove from oven, baste with butter while hot. — Mrs. Mae Watkins, Havana, Illinois.

French Cookies

2 cups brown sugar
¾ cup shortening
1 cup cold coffee
1 cup raisins
2 eggs
1 teaspoon cinnamon and cloves mixed
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
3 cups flour
Sift all together. Pour into a greased and floured pan. Bake in moderate oven. When cool, cut in squares and frost with white frosting. — Miss Lena Hergert, Sherrard, Illinois.

Southern Gingerbread

1 cup corn syrup
1 cup sugar
1 cup boiling water
1 cup mazola
1 cup flour
1 cup cornstarch
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon ginger
1 teaspoon of cinnamon and cloves
Combine the ingredients in order given. Beat thoroughly and transfer to a medium size pan thoroughly greased and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven. — Mrs. Wm. McCrory, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Green Tomato Piccalilli

1 peck green tomatoes chopped fine the day before and drained over night. Sprinkle with salt. One large head of cabbage, six onions and two or three green peppers chopped fine. Mix this with tomatoes and add salt and mixed spices to suit taste and one large cup of sugar. Then cover with vinegar and cook until quite hot. — Mrs. W. Reid, Davenport, Iowa.

Peach and Orange Marmalade

30 peaches
3 oranges
Equal parts of sugar
Peel the peaches and oranges—then cut them in small pieces. Measure and add equal parts of sugar. Cook about two hours or until it begins to get thick. Remove from fire and seal. — E. M. Peterson, Cambridge, Illinois.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Riemcke's Drug Store
413 Mulberry Ave.

EAT
IDEAL
ICE CREAM
And
CHUKFUL
LAGOMARCINO-GRUPE CO.

THE POWER TRUST AND POLITICS

From Plain Talk Magazine

(By Permission)

There are so many millions of dollars in power monopolies and confiscation by private parties resources that milking of the public by huge power and public utility combines has become one of our most respectable rackets.

A few years ago the Power Trust was caught red-handed subsidizing and buying up newspapers, corrupting teachers and public servants. Just this winter they have been caught buying themselves a Senator (Robinson of Arkansas) and judging from the actions of some other leaders in Congress they, too, are on the power trust or Wall Street payroll.

Some Congressional wag a few years ago said the Boulder Dam act was a "Boulder damn bill" than had ever before been passed. We have just run into something still bolder which, fortunately, hasn't yet been passed by Congress, but which has been promised the power magnate-politicians of California by our British President.

The American people should crush this move if a bill is ever introduced in Congress to authorize the Treasury Department to "lend" \$360,000,000 for the purpose of presenting this much in dams to those politicians and power magnates who helped Great Britain carry California in the 1928 election. So far the Federal government has spent \$29,832.72 on the investigatory phases of this proposal.

Mr. Russell McDaniel, special writer for the Oakland (Calif.) Free Press was in on a conference with certain California politicians the day after ex-Governor Young returned from Washington where he had received President Hoover's promise to "do something for the boys" in California, who had helped him pull the wool over the eyes of the Sunshine State voters.

Mr. McDaniel was in no way obligated to consider these proceedings in confidence. On the other hand he was threatened with this, that and the other, if he dared to print the truth of what went on in that star chamber session. But here it is.

By RUSSELL MCDANIEL

President Hoover is indulging in a lot of horseplay with Congress over "balancing the budget" and "economizing" in government.

If the public knew the truth about the so-called Hoover-Young Water Conservation Commission of California, the announced purpose of which was the building of a series of dams costing \$360,000,000 to irrigate farms in California, they would literally laugh their chief executive out of office.

The truth about the genesis and plans of this "conservation" commission is that it is intended to be one of the worst grabs on the part of the power interests in the history of all of our sordid special privilege administration of government affairs. Not only the people of the State of California are to be mulcted, but the taxpayers of every state in the Union.

I do not speak from hearsay. I was present at a meeting of the Hoover-Young Water Conservation Commission on January 13, 1930, when all newspapermen present were ordered to "put a bridge on" and only print what the public plunderers of California wanted the public to know. I was present as a newspaperman, but under no obligation to consider in confidence what I heard.

Instead, the then Governor C. C. Young and his companions were so cock-sure of themselves, so long had they been feeding at the public trough, that they ordered newspapermen present to suppress the actual facts and print false reports as to what transpired at the conference. Threats were made to what would happen to those who kept faith with their readers.

Here is the picture, as it was worked out by the political-power magnates of California and President Hoover, whom they consider a Californian but whom everyone who knows of his voting residence in England and his British citizenship, considers an Englishman.

ANNOUNCED PURPOSE:

To build a series of dams along the Sacramento, San Joaquin and American Rivers at a cost of \$360,000,000 to the Federal and California taxpayers, to irrigate farms in that region, the money to be obtained by a Federal loan.

ACTUAL PURPOSE, AS BOLDLY DISCUSSED BY THE POWER POLITICIANS PRESENT:

To build these dams at Federal expense and turn them over to the power companies of the West Coast, free of charge, as a reward for the aid given Hoover by the same power magnates and politicians in California in 1928.

I gathered from the conversation that

Mr. Hoover, in California at least, is paying his political debts with \$360,000,000 of public money. The very first resolution passed by this commission decreed that not one acre of farm land should ever be irrigated.

Another astounding point brought out at that conference was the so-called "40 per cent feature." When this feature was explained, it was shown that it is the policy of the Hoover administration to write off 40 per cent of all irrigation and water power projects—and this includes Boulder Dam—as a dead loss, because government engineers are presumed to have under-estimated the original cost by 40 per cent.

Perhaps this was why Mr. Hoover was so quick, when taking office, to write a letter to the United States Power Commission, ordering it to "restrict its activities in regard to the power trust to a minimum." And probably this is why Mr. Hoover was so quick to discharge two faithful government officials from the Power Commission because they insisted on being honest, and because they believed that public office was a public trust.

Perhaps, also, that is why Mr. Hoover has done nothing to regulate the power companies, or the 70 concerns which have been merged into one trust known as the Electric Bond & Share Company. Perhaps that is why Mr. Hoover's attorney general fails to move although the Sherman Anti-Trust Act says the power trust is illegal and that the attorney general and his district attorneys should take steps to dissolve it.

Perhaps that is why Ray Lyman Wilbur, ex-President of Stanford University, appointed ten of twelve trustees on the Stanford Board from the ranks of power and public utility magnates of California. Perhaps that is why Mr. Wilbur was appointed Secretary of the Interior in 1929 after being given the O. K. of the Chandler crowd, which office, at that time, also was chairman ex-officio of the Federal Power Commission.

Perhaps Mr. Wilbur was brought into this so that the grateful board of trustee power magnates could vote him a \$20,000 a year subsidy (his salary while on active duty) which has to be paid by the college students in tuition fees, etc.

Unless my information is faulty, the Boulder dam project is another method of milking the American taxpayer for the benefit of the specially privileged few. Two California publishers are said to have bought 800,000 acres of Mexican land which they found to be practically worthless unless it could be irrigated.

And the so-called Hoover-Young Water Conservation commission is just another grab—only this time it is to permit another group of California power magnate-politicians to milk the Federal Treasury in return for political aid given the Great Engineer and Promoter of Wildcat Mining Stocks.

While we are on the subject of the power trust in general we should not forget how they go out and buy themselves Senators as well as Presidents. In the case of Senator Joseph Robinson, "Democratic" leader of the upper house, it is now a well-known fact that the senior Senator from Arkansas has been directly on the payroll of the power trust for some time.

This accounts for Senator Robinson's sudden switch from Democratic sympathies to those of a Special Privilege Republican a few years ago. It accounts for his frequent visits to the White House and his whipping of "Democratic" Senators into line for the Hoover-Morgan-Mellon policies upon his return.

And it would be amusing, if it were not so tragic for the American people, to see how easily such "Democratic" Senators as Pat Harrison, Cameron Morrison, James Hamilton Lewis and others I might mention, are "whipped into line" for the Hoover policies by "Democratic" leader Robinson.

Men, women and children are starving for bread. Men are eating their hearts out looking for work. Our Administration repulses every effort to provide jobs, squawks about income taxes failing to produce enough money to meet the Treasury deficit, issues statements about "balancing the budget," yet conspires with California's Hog Combine to take from the Federal Treasury \$360,000,000 to pay a political debt of 1928 and make the farmer think he is to be benefited by irrigation of his lands.

It was just after Hoover came into power that the Power Trust was caught red-handed injecting its false propaganda into every American home on the most huge and grandiose scale ever known to the profession of humbuggery. College professors and teachers, newspaper publishers, and writers, lecturers and authors, were corrupted by the thousands.

Newspapers were bought outright where their editors or publishers could not be corrupted or duped into printing the false propaganda of the power trust. School

books were polluted and pro-power-trust sermons were written for ministers of the gospel.

Editorials painting a false picture of the "benevolent" power trust were written and swallowed whole by newspaper publishers, where enough advertising revenue accompanied the power trust "hand out" to make the publisher forget he had a conscience.

There is no telling how far the power trust would have gone with this wholesale fakery had not a few hardy Senators of the Norris-Brookhart type had the courage and honesty to force the Federal Trade Commission to break it up through a thorough expose of these methods.

Undaunted, the power trust, which has never been prosecuted by the Department of Justice as the Sherman Act requires, transferred one of its major activities to California, while the big doings in Washington were utilized as a smoke screen to cover up the activities of the Hoover-Young Water "Conservation" Commission.

On January 13, 1930, I attended the first meeting of the Hoover-Young Water Conservation Commission, in room 266 of the Hotel Oakland in Oakland, Calif. This commission came into being as a result of a conference between Gov. C. C. Young of California and President Hoover in Washington. President Hoover appointed three members to serve on this commission: F. E. Bonner, Federal Power Commission; Lieut. Colonel Thos. M. Robins, of the War Department; and a Dr. Mead, Bureau of Irrigation.

Ex-Governor Pardee was chosen by Governor Young to act as chairman of the new commission. The ostensible purpose of this commission was to reclaim every available acre of California desert to the extent of the now wasted water supply. One of the first resolutions of this commission was that not one acre of land would be reclaimed as a result of their endeavors—giving marketing costs and present over-supply as counter arguments.

When evaluating possible results, Bert Meek, then Chairman of the Board of Public Works, stated that "of course the benefits will be measured as intangible" and then proceeded to enumerate said "intangibles." Meek protests would arise from honest farmers who had long hoped for relief in the form of water for their lands.

These protests would come; therefore some machinery must be set up to deal with same. Pardee suggested "that protestants be allowed one half hour to present their case," but followed through with "we will be forced to allow them to come here and bellyache, allow them one half hour and they will spout off for two or three in spite of hell and high water."

The machinery for handling protests was perfected as follows: Any farmer must present his case to his duly accredited attorney for his irrigation project. This attorney must present his client's case in writing to Mr. Edward Hyatt, California State Engineer, who shall be sole judge as to whether said petition shall receive any consideration from commission.

California published a 9-volume report on the water resources of that state. This report is considered the most comprehensive and complete of any work ever undertaken. Ninety-five per cent of the waters of California is now wasting; twelve million acres are susceptible of reclamation; thousands of farmers are now laboring under an inadequate water supply. Yet no relief is afforded under this plan.

State funds are now being squandered to further investigations that will bolster this so-called "Hoover-Young Plan" that relieves the P. G. & C. of the expense of constructing power dams.

One of the main functions of this commission is legislation. They appointed a group to work in conjunction with the state legislature of California, the purpose of which is to upset or reverse the State Supreme Court's decision of 1927 in the *Herminghaus* decree.

This decree upheld the right of the stream owner to control the flow of the water of the stream, whether or not he himself was making beneficial use of it. By sustaining these riparian rights power companies are prevented from storing water over long periods of time which would deplete the flow past the lands of those claimants.

To put the power trust in complete control of the streams of California, this decision must be reversed, thereby making it possible for the power companies to store water and generate power in violation of what would now be existing rights.

It is very necessary that this reversal take place, a former chief of the Los Angeles Bureau of Power & Light stated, who added that it was not at all unusual for supreme courts to reverse themselves. This gentleman remarked that they had nothing to fear from the California Supreme Court "because there is only one man on there that we cannot handle."

It is apparent that he referred to Justice Langdon who gave a minority report recommending that the state undo part of its crime in the *Mooney* case by releasing this railroad prisoner. The reversal need not worry the commission, he said, "because it would be only an incident on the way." He cited several cases where Supreme court decisions had been reversed.

Ex-Governor Pardee stated that, in order to get the Supreme Court to reverse itself about all that was necessary was to launch a campaign among the people "putting the cry in their mouths" to that effect, and public opinion would force the issue. Then the matter is whether or not the United States Supreme Court could likewise become a matter of controversy.

Mr. Matthews, the former power bureau chief, said: "We have a boy in the White House who can handle the United States Supreme Court."

If, and when, this decision is upset it will be possible for the power companies, by their complete control of all state agencies, to condemn any land they want and indemnify the owners as little as they want for the existing rights, thereby putting the power companies in an enviable position regarding the storage of water, the generation of power and the storing of irrigation water.

This would upset the principle of law in all western development and the rights of the irrigators will become secondary to the rights of the power interests in the use of water of western streams.

During the conference, references were continually made to a "40 per cent feature" with reference to the \$360,000,000 which it was planned to extract from the Federal Treasury for this development. Walter Young, now in charge of Boulder Dam construction, desired some enlightenment as to what was meant by this "40 per cent feature."

After a great deal of sparring, Bert Meek asked the chairman (ex-Governor Pardee) if he thought it advisable to explain that feature of the commission's undertaking. Pardee replied:

"Don't worry about these boys (pointing to the newspapermen present). They know damned well what to print and what not to print, and if they print the wrong thing, they will never get in another conference."

Meek explained that, in the conference between Governor Young and President Hoover, Mr. Hoover had stated that the reclamation bureau had found it necessary to "write off" approximately 40 per cent of the construction costs on all irrigation projects. In many cases this could be directly attributed to the fact that government engineers had underestimated final costs by approximately that figure.

Therefore, Meek declared, this Commission could proceed with President Hoover's assurances that all expenditures for future construction, even including Boulder Dam, would be "written off" to the extent of 40 per cent. Thereby \$144,000,000 could be forgotten, so far as repayment would be concerned in this particular project.

Perhaps this permitted State Railroad Commissioner Carr to remark:

"We have made \$100,000,000 today, boys, just while we were sitting here."

One of the first projects they discussed was the erection of a salt water barrier at Carquinas Straits (mouth of San Francisco Bay). This barrier was to act as a preventative for further encroachment of salt water in the Delta Regions, and also to stabilize the flow.

In discussing its merits it was stated that this feature had been incorporated principally because of the fact that it was quite necessary to include in this huge scheme of so-called irrigation some one feature that gave promise of free control and improvement of navigation, as that was the one feature which President Hoover employed to make the legislatures let down the bars in the Boulder Dam fight.

Lt. Col. Robbins, from the War Department, denounced the salt water barrier project as an engineering monstrosity for which the people of California should pay the government, because its erection across the mouth of a navigable river would impede navigation to a marked degree rather than improve it.

State Engineer Hyatt assured Col. Robbins that he was not familiar with all the features of this giant program and that it would be well if he would journey with him (Hyatt) to Sacramento, where the entire program could be laid before him.

This was agreed to, but in the afternoon of the same day in which Colonel Robbins had registered his vigorous protest, he took the floor and reversed himself in the following language:

"Gentlemen, I was, appointed by President Hoover to represent the War Department on this Commission. I know little of its plans or what may

Please turn to page nine

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

BOTH WETS AND DRYS ARE ON T

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

So much blar is printed on both sides of the prohibition controversy that the following story by Emily Newell Blair, one of America's best known and most capable women writers, is refreshing to say the least.

The question of when we shall have prohibition has reached a stalemate, in ten years of overlordship over the dry laws by the Alcohol Trust. It now seems to be a question of starting the 50-year old temperance campaign over again. For temperance is the need of the day now, insofar as the "dry" laws are concerned.

Mrs. Blair is associate editor of Good Housekeeping and is one of the most popular lecturers in America today. In 1924 she was vice chairman of the Democratic National committee. During the war she was a member of the press committee of the Council for National Defense.

By EMILY NEWELL BLAIR

"Remember one thing," said a woman to me long ago, "remember that the politicians are always wrong." No, she was not referring to their morals, or their ethics. She was discussing their tactics. For she went on and explained: "It's really strange considering how long they have been about it, how inevitably they choose the wrong time or the wrong way to do a thing, how consistently they guess wrong about public opinion, how illogical is their reasoning, and their methods. They seem to have an astigmatism as to facts, and as to human psychology—well, they ignore its existence."

I was reminded of her words the other day as I contemplated the position of the Prohibitionists and the Anti-Prohibitionists on the proposed referendum on the Eighteenth Amendment, for if ever two groups were on the wrong side of the fence it is these two groups. Their position as well as their tactics, in fact, offer one of the most spectacular examples to be found in modern political history of the propensity of politicians to be wrong.

Let us first take the position of the Prohibitionists. Their politicians—by whom I mean the leaders of the Prohibition organizations, who develop the policy of the so-called Drys towards national legislation in favor of the Prohibition question—are, if we may believe their statements in the newspapers, opposed to the re-opening of any discussion of Prohibition by a referendum. Their position seems to be that the Eighteenth Amendment settled once and for all time the method of achieving temperance and any further discussion as to whether or not it is an effective method is distinctly out of order; so much out of order that they refuse to have it reopened.

There is, of course, much to be said from their view-point for this position. They and their predecessors in the Temperance movement spent a great deal of time and energy getting this Amendment into the Constitution. It was passed according to the method fixed in the Constitution, which is by no means an easy method. Now that it is there they want to rest on their laurels. Why should they have to go back and do all over again the work they have already done? When that difficult method was determined on by the Fathers, they certainly did not intend that after an amendment to the Constitution was passed its proponents should have to do the work all over again every few years, in order to keep it there. And this is what the Prohibitionists will have to do, if the subject is re-opened and the people have to be consulted. They will have to hold meetings in every cross-roads, make speeches by the thousands, distribute pamphlets by the million.

One can certainly sympathize with the objection of these Prohibitionists to this necessity, especially when the Repealers, instead of working for repeal by the slow, tedious route the Prohibitionists took to get the Amendment, try to take a short cut to their desired end.

But what effect will this position of the Prohibitionist politicians have on the Eighteenth Amendment? That seems to be a question they have not asked themselves, or, if they have, must have answered after the ostrich fashion so common to the politician. For the fact, not to be ignored by those who can see what is before them, is that the sentiment against the Prohibition Amendment is undoubtedly growing stronger. People who once favored it are now opposed to it, and many others are open to persuasion that it has been a failure. Conversations show this to be true; election returns in contests between wet and dry nominees for Congress indicate it. The State-wide referendums in Illinois and Montana can mean nothing else. Only the blind and deaf can ignore this trend in sentiment.

Nor is there any reason for thinking that this trend will suddenly cease or veer in an opposite direction. Public opinion does not operate that way. Once started in a certain direction it gathers

momentum as it goes unless there is something to stop it. And what is there to stop this movement? Education? It is too slow. Enforcement? Not while the trend itself defeats enforcement. Words in a platform or lip service from candidates for office? The fanatic may hope so but not any one who can look facts in the face. For platforms and nominees follow public sentiment; they do not obstruct or lead it. And certainly the trend will not be stopped or detoured while the conditions that gave it its start continue. Optimistic, indeed, must be the Prohibitionist who thinks that improvement of these conditions—and I refer, of course, to lawlessness and bootlegging—can out-run the movement of this sentiment.

No, let alone to run its course, this sentiment will grow stronger and stronger until at last the Anti-Prohibitionists are able to engage the Prohibition forces in equal combat. Wise Prohibition leadership would not, therefore, leave it to grow stronger. It would not content itself with a merely defensive position. It would cut, now, and join issue with its opponents while it is still the stronger force. For it is still the stronger force. Whatever the equally blind Anti-Prohibitionists may think or claim, the facts as to present strength are with the Prohibitionists. To know that, we have only to look at the line-up in Congress which is still distinctly dry.

Any plan for the re-submission of this question to the people would have to be devised by Congress. With their unmistakable majority in Congress, the Prohibitionists are in a position to propose the method of re-submission they desire; to be frank, since we are discussing politics, the one that will give them the advantage. If, for example, they fear a popular referendum because of the vote of large cities, they have only to propose that the re-submission of the Amendment be by way of state conventions, delegates to be elected from congressional districts. True, the Anti-Prohibitionists might call this unfair but they could hardly prevent it.

At any rate, by proposing a plan of re-submission the Prohibitionists would put their opponents on the defensive, and thus have gained the first trick in the political game. Even to divert the fight from the question of whether or not to repeal to that of the method of submission would be to their advantage.

As a matter of fact, if a popular referendum was held this year, or next, the Amendment would probably be ratified the popular vote. On what do I base this prediction? Well, the majority of Congressmen still vote dry in Congress, and somehow I cannot see these Congressmen defying the opinion of their constituents because of their own ardent dryness. Something tells me that they believe that the majority of the voters in their district are dry, and in matters like this Congressmen are not likely to be wrong.

But even if the country is not with the Prohibitionist, one thing is certain: they will never grow stronger through their present defensive tactics. Nor need they hope that when the opposition has sufficient strength they can evade the issue. The part of wisdom, then, is to meet the issue now before they grow weaker.

There is, however, an even better reason why it would be good politics for the Prohibition leaders to favor a referendum on this question. I said above that public opinion gathered momentum unless there was something to stop it. The Prohibition politicians, were they but wise, do have a way to stop it. But the way seems so simple that, politician-like, they have entirely overlooked it.

Between the professed organized Prohibitionists, who see in the Eighteenth Amendment the final and perfect solution of the problem of intemperance with all its dangers and evils, and the professed Anti-Prohibitionists, who see in it only intemperance and lawlessness and the development of a great outlaw industry, there stands an enormous number of citizens who have not made up their minds on this question. They do not like what they see about them, but they have forgotten the days before the Eighteenth Amendment was passed; and so they find it hard to make a confession of faith.

What these people sincerely want is Temperance. They want it, some of them because intemperance is wrecking their own families, others for industrial reasons and still others for safety in a machine-ridden age. It is to these people that the Repealers are now making their appeal; from them, they are gaining converts.

The answer of the Prohibitionists that we do have enforcement and that we will some day have more is not sufficient for them. Indeed, listening to the speeches and talks made today, it is from the Repealers that one hears the Temperance talks. They have become the crusaders for a better day. And they have the appeal that the crusader always makes. The Prohibitionist, on the other hand, by the

mere situation is forced to refrain from crusading for Temperance. One can't make a crusade and a defense simultaneously.

According to the Anti-Prohibitionist, the Eighteenth Amendment is the instrument of intemperance, and against it he hurls all his force, with incidents and facts to make his points that any by-stander can verify out of his own experience. The Prohibitionist, therefore, by the irony of the situation, is driven to defend his instrument and in doing so is led away from the subject of Temperance itself and forced to talk about Enforcement, to defend it, to promise more of it, to claim a success for it not verified by the evidence.

Nor can he get much help by harking to pre-Prohibition days. People are never much scared by what has been. They think they will be wise enough to avoid that. Besides, the younger generations think this report of pre-Prohibition drunkenness exaggerated, and there are several younger generations. Even when and if the Prohibitionist talks Temperance, his argument loses weight because he seems to be urging people to help him make good his Amendment rather than urging them to promote Temperance.

He is not to blame for all this. It is a position he cannot escape. But it does not help his cause. It does not win him converts. It does not stop the conversion to Repeal of those people I have described.

But if he had a definite proposition to make these people, if he could go before them and say: "You want Temperance. Without it, you will be putting your children in jeopardy of their lives and their health; if he could draw a picture, not of what did happen long ago but of what would happen tomorrow if all restraint and regulation was thrown out and we started at scratch again, and then tell what the Eighteenth Amendment could do if it was enforced,—if after doing all this, he could say to them: "It could be enforced if we had back of it a determined sentiment in favor of it: A vote against repeal will give us the backing we need. It could be enforced if the people of this country want it enforced, and an overwhelming vote in favor of retention will mean they do want it enforced. A vote against repeal is a vote for enforcement, for real enforcement. A great majority against repeal will give us a vote for real Temperance."—if he could do all this, thousands of voters who are now wabbling would say to themselves: "We'll give it another chance; we'll give it what is needed; our backing. The politicians won't dare then to thwart us as they have."

What the Prohibitionist most needs today is an opportunity to go directly to the people with a re-statement of the whole Temperance-Prohibition Question in terms of the present day. Man's memory is short and whole generations have grown up who do not understand either the history of the Temperance movement nor what Prohibition is aimed to prevent. Intelligent leadership would welcome a chance to tell them about both. Nor should ardent Prohibitionists quail before the task. Men and women today—even young men and women are made of the same stuff as were those who rallied once before to their support. Such an appeal should revitalize their cause. Indeed, such a revitalization must take place if it is not to die of pernicious anemia.

To campaign for nominees because they promise to enforce the Prohibition Act may enable Prohibitionist politicians to rally the professed Prohibitionists to give evidence by their votes of the faith that is in them; but it does not enable them to make converts to their cause and so fill the ranks decimated by death or by deserters who have either gone over to the enemy or run away to fight on what is to them a more important issue. Campaigning for nominees who call themselves dry may, for a time, give these Prohibition leaders when nominees will begin to notice the decreasing numbers of these leaders' army; and then where will the Prohibitionist politicians be?

But to carry on a great nation-wide campaign for ratification of the Amendment itself is to win new followers. The opportunity to campaign for ratification of the Amendment is an opportunity to start a great revival Temperance sentiment, to mobilize new troops, to win young blood to their cause—in short, to stop the present trend of sentiment and put the Repealers on the run.

For the Repealers would then have to change their whole argument. Merely to inveigh against the failure of the Amendment would avail them nothing. To show it could not be enforced even if public opinion was back of it would be impossible. They would need to offer some definite plan that had a better promise of success. And this they would not do. The last thing in the world the wet politicians want is to be forced to present a definite substitute. Wise Prohibition leadership would know that the referendum offers

the Prohibitionists their great and possibly their last chance.

So much for the wrong position of the Prohibition leaders on this matter of re-submission. By every sort of logic they should be for a referendum, and a referendum as soon as possible.

Obviously, if the referendum is the right tactic for the Prohibitionist, it must be the wrong one for the Anti-Prohibitionist or the Repealer. Yet it is the one their politicians have taken. Their position seems to be that the moment they can get a chance to present their cause to the people, the voters will fall over themselves to release themselves from this unjust, undesired, prohibitory law imposed upon them. Focussing their eyes upon those things only which support their case, they believe that the great majority of voters agree with them or, if they do not now, they have only to tell them about it and they will.

A point they seem to have overlooked is that a referendum cannot be held often. It is too expensive a procedure. A National Referendum cannot, therefore, be used for purely educational purposes as the State initiative and referendum campaigns were used of old by the Prohibitionists. The theory of those Prohibitionists was that since they started at scratch with nothing to lose, every vote cost for them recorded an advance on their enemy. Even though they lost a particular measure, they considered that their vote for it registered a victory. But once a National Referendum vote is taken on the Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, the question of Repeal is settled for some time to come. It behooves Repealers, therefore, to see that this referendum is held at the particular time when their chance of victory is best.

Granted, then, that the trend is in their direction, that daily their strength grows, would it not be the part of wisdom for them to wait until their assurance of success would be made doubly sure?

One of the aims of a nominee's political strategy is to make his popularity reach its height on election day. For it seems to be generally accepted, and political experience justifies the belief, that public sentiment moves like a wave, then gradually subsides. Campaign grounds are strewn with defeated candidates whose popularity reached its crest before election day, and with others whose popularity did not reach its crest soon enough.

But election days are set by law. The campaign period allotted to a nominee has, therefore, an appointed end. All he can do, therefore,—to mix metaphors,—is to use his brakes cleverly when he is gaining too fast, or push up his speedometer when he is losing, and hope he will hit it just right on that particular day. Repealers, however, have no such handicap. No day is set when the contest between them and the Prohibitionists must be held. The Repealer leader, therefore, has only to wait until he has safely passed his opponents on the road and then set the time for settling the contest. For when he is strong enough to win, he will be strong enough to set the day. What glee there would be among nominees if such a chance were theirs!

Now, even though the Repealers are naive enough to think the opinion of voters has outrun that of their representatives in Congress, can any of them believe that it has yet reached its height? If public opinion is in their favor today, will it not be much more in their favor tomorrow? Certainly it will under the present state of law unenforcement and the tactics of the Prohibitionists. If, daily, men are coming over to their side of the question, will not every day add still more? Is not time, then, the greatest ally the Repealers have?

Wise Repealer leadership, therefore, instead of risking its cause by a referendum now, would seek to postpone it to the day when success would be certain. Nor are Repealers without means whereby they may hit upon the best day, will they only abandon the magnifying glasses they now train on their support and adopt the stethoscope method of testing the public pulse. Primary elections offer them that opportunity. Let them run wet candidates for nominations against dry candidates. The results would enable them to compute the rate of their increase and so determine the exact time when they should ask for a referendum.

These primary elections, too, would help to accelerate the movement of public opinion. They would enable the Repealers to present their cause, or their case against non-enforcement, without weakening their own position. A defeat could always be charged to the personality or the habits or the ability of the candidate, but what he had said about non-enforcement would nevertheless register with his hearers. Doubt would be instilled in them, to be capitalized later in another campaign. Publicity campaigns could be put on by holding state referendums in those states

THE WRONG SIDE OF THE FENCE

the Repealers know they can carry, and the American Band-Wagon spirit would do the rest.

In still another way time helps the Repealer. If the Referendum was to be held now, he would find himself up against an army of seasoned campaigners who know every trick of the game, and these campaigners would have a leadership that, if it is blind to its own opportunity, would not be found inept in the tactics of actual warfare once it was forced into it. This leadership will have, in every hamlet and village followers who will not stop to question why but carry out orders to the letter. And these followers have been trained, as the Repealers have not, by experience. They know the practical work of campaigning, the getting of voters to the polls.

But why stress the Prohibitionists' ability to win votes? They have demonstrated it on a thousand battlefields, not the least important the Virginia one in 1928. Nor have these Prohibition fighters forgotten the battles. And the memory of the conflict still has power to rouse the old hatreds, fire them with the same zeal. Indeed, life has seemed somewhat drab to many of them ever since the amendment was passed; and they would welcome an opportunity to feel again consecrated to a great purpose, to be again stirred with the old emotions. They will, therefore, in the fray with all their old enthusiasm.

But these campaigners are not as young as they were. Year by year their number decreases. And their places are not filled by younger men and women. One has only to look at the preponderate number of grey heads at the county, state and national conventions of the dry organizations, to know that. Nor is there available new leadership, with the capacity and fanaticism of the old, to carry on the fight when the present leaders are called to their reward. Death thus also becomes the ally of the Repealers. Give the Grim Reaper time enough and the Prohibitionist will be a much weaker adversary than he is today.

There is another reason why a referendum now would be bad tactics for the Repealer. Hold it now and the Prohibition campaign must be designed to win the man on the fence who really holds the balance of power between the wets and dries. Now the man on the fence, as every experienced politician ought to know, is always exceedingly coy. He must be won and, to be won, promises must be made to him.

What most of these men on the fence are waiting for is some assurance that the conditions after repeal may not be even worse than today. Especially do they want to know what kind of governmental control the Repealer leadership will favor.

Will these Repealers, once they are victorious, leave the whole matter wide open until new groups are organized to work for new methods of regulation? When the man on the fence is asked to come down and join the Repealers, he demands an answer to these questions.

Now, the moment the Repealers answer these questions they commit themselves to a program. When they do that, the program itself draws fire and they must go to its defense. They are thus diverted from their crusade for Temperance and their attack on the efficacy of the Eighteenth Amendment to an argument on the merits of their substitute. And once they begin to discuss some particular program intended to promote Temperance or obviate the evils of nonenforcement, they alienate many of those now supporting them. The wet, for example, who wants what he wants to drink and as much as he wants to drink when and where he wants to drink it will not favor any proposition that would put him at the mercy of some local dry majority. He may even prefer the present situation which at least enables him to drink, provided he can afford it.

In order to drive in double harness those who favor repeal on the grounds of personal liberty or a love of liquor and those who think the Eighteenth Amendment promotes intemperance, the Repealer leadership must keep silent on the question of what he would substitute in the way of regulation. But a mere blank promise to improve conditions will not persuade these men on the fence to come down on his side. That is, if the referendum were taken now. But let the Repealer wait until the position of the man on the fence becomes uncomfortable and the Repealer will need to make no promises. He will have to come down, and, having no place else to go (unless the Prohibitionists change their tactics and persuade him that an immediate vote against repeal will bring about enforcement) he will have no other choice. For to do nothing is foreign to the American temperament. We must remember that if this man on the fence had the convictions of the professed dry that the Amendment was sacrosanct, he would never have climbed on the fence.

The situation, then, is this: If the referendum is held now, the Prohibitionists have the power to force the issue on grounds where it will be difficult for the Repealers to meet them without disrupting their own forces. If the Repealers wait until the sentiment against the Eighteenth Amendment has reached its crest, they have only to capitalize this sentiment. In fact, when the anti-Eighteenth Amendment sentiment is strong enough, the Repealers may win on their own terms.

In the meantime, conditions are all working for the Repealer. The unenforcement, the resulting lawlessness, the tactics of the Prohibitionists are making converts for the Repealers by the thousands, the gilt-edged kind that asks nothing but a change. Why, then, should the wet leaders want to force the issue now? Surely they do not fear that the Amendment will suddenly work and so become popular? Surely they do not think their converts will change their minds again? On the contrary, impatience at delay will only increase their ardor for repeal.

Wise Repealer leadership would see that delay in the submission of the referendum to the people is all to their advantage. By every rule of politics and application of logic, they should work for its postponement.

If this were simply a contest between politicians, the tactics of these wets and dries could be dismissed as merely amusing example of the tendency of politicians always to be wrong. But the public has an interest in the outcome of the Referendum which has nothing to do with whether the decision is for or against repeal. That interest demands that whichever side is victorious, the vote shall be so decisive that the matter will be settled definitely, one way or the other, for some time to come. On no other ground is the expense of the referendum to be justified. If the Prohibitionists win, then it should be by such an overwhelming majority that the

contention of the wets that the people are not back of the Amendment is silenced. It should receive such an endorsement of the people that men in public office will consider themselves to have received a mandate to devise ways to make it effective for Temperance. If, on the other hand, the Repealers win, their majority should be so large that the Prohibitionists will be convinced that the people are, for good and all, through with the Eighteenth Amendment method of promoting Temperance, and so will set to work devising new methods of promoting Temperance.

For either side to win by so slight a majority as to enable the other side to continue its present policy would be a nation calamity. It would not only postpone any real solution of the Temperance problem, but it would mean that political campaign for years to come, preventing the solution of every other question of public policy.

It is, therefore, important to the public interest that the referendum be held at the time when one side or the other can win a decisive victory. Yet, if the so-called wets and dries continue their present tactics, it will not be. For the logical result of them must be obvious to the veriest political tyro. Either the Repealer will force it on the Prohibitionist the moment he has the smallest majority over his opponent, in which case the Prohibitionist can still rally large support; or the Prohibitionist, seeing the referendum inevitable, will consent to it just before the Repeal sentiment reaches its crest in a hope he may still be able to command a small majority in favor of the Amendment. In either case, the majority for or against will be so small that the defeated will not accept the victory of their opponents as decisive.

If the Prohibitionist wins by a small majority the enforcement, will be even less effective than today. If the Repealer wins by a small majority the Prohibition-

ist will not abandon the Amendment but will start a new movement to put it back into the Constitution. And so far as real Temperance is concerned as well as the continued submergence of all other questions, we would be just where we are today.

For the professed Prohibitionists on professed Repealers these tactics have an even greater importance. Presumably they feel it important that the cause they support should win. That the tactics of their political leaders invite failure for it must be of deep concern to them.

But, as my friend told me long ago, it is the way of politicians to take the wrong way.

Power and Politics

(Continued from page Seven)

be expected of me. President Hoover merely told me to come here and co-operate with you gentlemen. I see the rabbit's foot in this proposition now and I think I know what you are trying to do. I am now ready to co-operate. I would enjoy spending three or four years in this delightful climate. The War Department has plenty of money and I will use my best offices to give the necessary cooperation. You paint the picture; I'll help to hang it."

(Editor's Note)

Lt. Col. Robbins, in a letter to Plain Talk, denied that he had ever been in favor of the salt water barrier in question because the cost would be far in excess of the resulting benefits. Colonel Robbins, however, failed to deny the allegation that he offered to "help hang the picture" after he had been talked to by the boys and told what was what.

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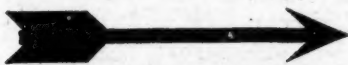
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"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

FARMERS HOLIDAY SHOULD SUCCEED

Cost Of Production, Not Higher Price, Aim Of Movement

By E. S. Hand of Tama, Ia., Member of U. F. F. A.

The Minnesota Farm Bureau is reported as condemning and deploring the Farmers Holiday movement to get the cost of production. Can you imagine a farm organization denying the farmers getting the cost of production? The same organization fell over themselves for a Bankers Holiday.

In the name of common sense how do they expect the Bankers Holiday to succeed, if the farmer does not get the cost of production plus a small profit, and the laborer does not get a fair wage to support his family?

Where do they expect the bankers to get money to pay the depositors in three or five year waivers, if the farmers are broke?

The Bankers Holiday will not succeed if the Farmers Holiday fails. Both should have been declared simultaneously.

Governor Olson of Minnesota is the one governor out of forty-eight that has had the nerve to come out in favor of the Holiday. Or in other words that the farmers get the cost of production plus a reasonable profit. Why not every governor? The farmer has been farming at a loss since 1920—to pay exorbitant freight rates to the railroads, granted by the government a 6 per cent profit on twice their present value with their high-salaried officials drawing over \$100,000 per year.

Governor Olson is the only governor that has come out for the farmers getting the cost of production.

If you will read the U. F. F. A. constitution you will find the greatest plan ever offered for the farmer maintaining the cost of production.

I would like to call the public's attention that the Farmers Holiday is for the cost of production—not a higher price as the press puts it. A higher price could be twice the cost of production. Higher price does not give the correct meaning. You might have the right to deny a higher price for a commodity that was already selling above the cost of production. But you would not have the right to deny the cost of producing it, as no business can survive selling at a loss.

Let the press be fair.

Iowa Ranks First In More Pigs Per Litter Since 1922

Iowa farmers have increased the number of pigs raised per litter by a larger percentage than any other of the major hog producing states.

In 1922, the average number of pigs weaned per sow was 4.6. In 1931, 10 years later, the average number of pigs weaned per sow was 6. This is an increase in number of pigs weaned of 31 per cent. The next largest percentage increase, 28 per cent, was made by Missouri where an average of 5 pigs were weaned per sow in 1922 and 6.4 in 1931.

This increase is particularly significant, considering the fact that Iowa produces more hogs than any other states. The percentage of increase in number of pigs weaned per sow for the United States as a whole for the 10-year period was only 12 per cent.

This increase has been made possible through use of better sanitation, better selection of breeding stock and improved methods.

Since Iowa is producing about the same amount of pork as it formerly produced, farmers are keeping 500,000 fewer brood sows than 10 years ago, with a large saving in feed, labor and investment. These facts point to the value of more information, more organization and more intelligent cooperation in solving pork production problems.

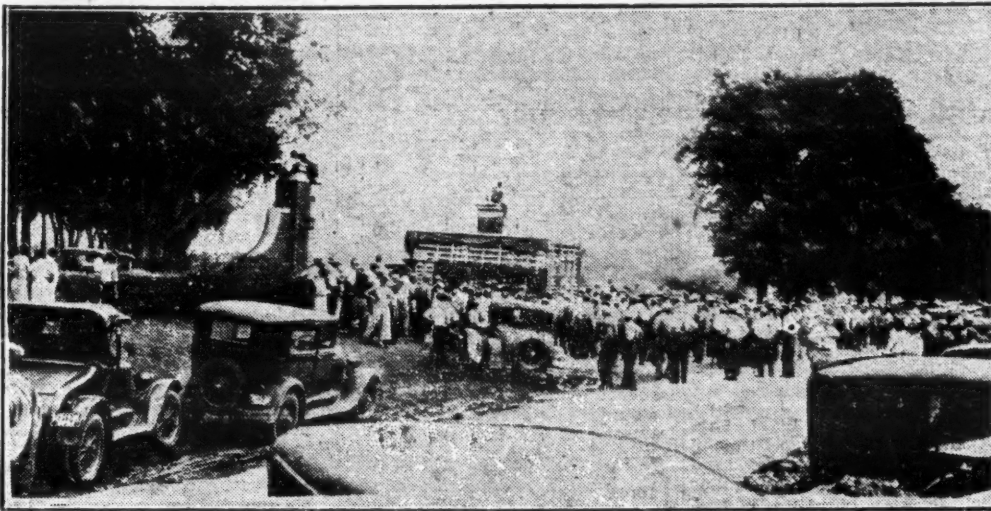
According to a survey by the municipal council of Paris, the city is valued at \$8,320,000,000.

JOIN NOW

ACT TODAY



Iowa Farm Strikers Enforcing Their Blockade



Striking Iowa farmers in continuation of their blockade around Council Bluffs turn back vehicles trying to reach that city with farm products. The camera caught this scene, in which a truckload of hogs was caught and turned back to the farm from which it came. The truck was bound for the packing plants at Omaha, Neb. A swarm of striking farmers is shown milling about the truck.

Agricultural Formulas

A COLD BOX FOR USE IN THE SUMMER

Make a wooden frame the size of the refrigerator you want. Hang a sash on hinges to fit the front for a door. Have shelves of poultry netting placed inside. Cover whole frame with burlap or duck or heavy grade of osnaburg sewed together to fit the frame. Have flap in front to cover and fit door so that refrigerator can be opened and shut without taking cloth cover off. The refrigeration is produced by keeping the cloth covering damp, the evaporation of water in the cloth cover often producing a temperature as low as 50 degrees in the summer. The cloth covering is kept wet automatically by the following method: The cold box is set in a pan of water in such a way that the cloth covering touches the water and draws the water up by capillary attraction. A square pan of water is fitted down on top of the refrigerator and kept nearly full of water. Wicks run over the sides of this pan on the cloth covering and by capillary attraction draw water into the covering.

TO PROTECT DEHORND CALF FROM FLIES

Apply pine tar or a mixture of pine tar and tannic acid to the wound. This preparation is used when calves are dehorned by mechanical means after fly season starts.

Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa.

Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.

Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb., Star and papers at Madison, Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

FORMULA FOR PRUNING APPLE TREES

Shape a tree for the future when it is three years old. Don't allow two branches or more to grow opposite each other, thus forming a crotch, as crotch trees are apt to split from wind or weight. Cut the branches from the trunk at different points giving staggered effect. Branches should be at least 10 inches apart if you want a strong, well-built and reliable tree.

FOR CHICKEN LICE

Treat each fowl separately with sodium fluoride. If this is thoroughly applied to the skin, one treatment is sufficient. Make shaker by punching holes in the bottom of a can with a tight fitting lid. Have one person hold chicken over pan so as not to waste powder. Ruffle the feathers and shake in powder so as to reach the skin.

Farmer In Europe Moves Entire Farm 350 Miles By Rail

Because he tired of his farm, in Scotland, James Logan, of Castle Douglas, decided to transport his entire farm to England. The railroad company solved the transportation problem by giving him an entire train.

Immediately after the second milking of the day 50 cows, poultry, live stock, and farm implements were loaded on to the train. Everything was going according to schedule when a calf chose to greet the world.

The entire train, consisting of eight cars of cattle, two cars of furniture, two horse cars, and a coach for the passengers, had to stop until the calf was born. Then the train went on, arriving in Hemple, Hempstead, Logan's new farm. The cows were again milked and turned out into the new fields, while the farm was put in order and everything arranged.

SUGAR BEET CROP YIELD INCREASED

Farmers Will Get About 54 Millions For 1932 Harvest

American farmers will receive about 54 million dollars for current sugar beet crop, according to estimates based upon the Department of Agriculture report that 813,000 acres of beets are under cultivation in fifteen states.

Based upon last year's average yield of more than eleven tons of beets to the acre, the harvest for 1932 should be in excess of nine million tons. The 1931 average price per ton was reported as \$5.92. If no higher price is received this year, the farmers will be paid \$53,930,000 for the 1932 crop.

Last year's price was the lowest since 1916 and \$1.43 per ton below the average price for the last twenty-one years. If the price for sugar holds it is believed that the 1932 average return to the farmers will exceed six dollars a ton.

Although sugar extraction figures vary, it is safe to state that 7.2 tons of beets are required for the production of one ton of sugar. On that basis 1,250,000 tons should be the 1932 output of sugar beet factories in the United States. This promises 100,000 tons more than the 1931 production total.

BARBED WIRE LINIMENT FOR FARM ANIMALS

The following preparation is good for barbed wire and other cuts and is also a good insecticide for farm animals: Crude carbolic acid, 4 oz.; pine tar, 4 oz.; oil of spike, 4 oz.; and enough cheap lubricating oil to make up 4 pints of the preparation. The lubricating oil may be any that happens to be on hand, but the best is the heavy, cheap, stiff "black oil" which may be purchased around 10 cents a gallon. This oil is a good healing agent itself and is also a good disinfectant and insecticide.

If the insect called the "walking stick" loses a leg, another will grow in its place.

FARMERS!

Get Together and Join

The U. F. F. A.

All farmers should belong to the United Farm Federation of America to gain their rightful power. Only 25 per cent of the farmers are organized. You can help us to organize 100 per cent if you join today.

Dues only \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this small sum.

JOIN NOW!

UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.
Secretary



HOLLYWOOD SPEAKS

with GENEVIEVE JOHNSON
and PAT O'BRIEN
Directed by Fred S. Barrell
Novelization by arrangement with
COLUMBIA PICTURES

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

Gertie Smith goes to Hollywood hoping to become a star, but finds luck against her. She attempts suicide, but Jimmy Reed, columnist, saves her from it and starts to give her a break. Although he warns her against Frederic Landau, the director, Gertie as Greta Swan courts him and drags Jimmy to a week-end party. Landau's star, Olga, becomes jealous and slaps Gertie in the face. Landau interferes. During the scene, Mrs. Landau arrives and begs Landau to be a little more considerate of her, or she will do something desperate. Meanwhile Jimmy becomes suspicious of Gertie and walks away from her in the ball-room.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY

Greta turned as soon as Jimmy left and walked up the stairs to Landau's study. He greeted her cordially and invited the girl to be seated.

"The reason I sent for you, liebling, is because I have very important news. I shall announce it formally, later. But I wanted you to know first."

Greta looked inquiringly up at him and then whirled at the loud sound of a cork popping. The butler had opened a bottle of champagne and was pouring the wine into glasses.

When they were served, the butler left. Landau raised his glass for a toast and Gertie did likewise. "To your first starring vehicle, my next picture. Drink." After they had both sipped of the wine Landau asked, "Well?"

"I don't know what to say."

"Yes you do." He reached out for her hands, pulled her over and held her very close to him.

While Greta was interviewed by Landau, his wife wrote on at her desk. She was interrupted by a knock against the door.

"Come in."

The chauffeur entered. "The car is waiting, Mrs. Landau."

She looked at him in amazement. "The car? Why, I didn't send for—oh, all right." She understood that this was more of her husband's work, another insult added to her injury. She finished writing the note, put it in an envelope, sealed it, and placed it under a paperweight.

Then she rose with a bright smile. "I'll come right along. I want to say good-bye to my husband first."

The chauffeur touched his cap and left. Mrs. Landau went to the dresser drawer and removed a pistol which she put in her purse, then left the room, carefully closing the door after her.

Slowly she walked down the corridor. Behind her walked Jimmy, who was looking for a particular door. Carp came up to him. "Say, Carp, where's Landau's room?"

"Just down the corridor, Jimmy."

"You're always on the lookout for scandal. Come on, chiseler, watch me punch that guy right on the nose."

As they started, they saw Mrs. Landau just ahead. She paused outside Landau's door. She placed her hand upon the knob and turned it, only to discover that the door was locked. For an instant she paused expressionless. Then slowly opened her purse and took out a key. With premeditated caution she opened the door and entered, slowly and softly, closing the door behind her. Over the entire scene came the brazen sound of the jazz music in the room where the guests were dancing.

The sight that met Mrs. Landau's gaze was Greta in her husband's arms. She stood gazing at them for a moment. "I hope I'm not intruding."

Landau was startled. Slowly Mrs. Landau opened her purse; carefully she extracted the pistol. The pair were terrified.

Outside the door Jimmy and Carp stood watching. There was a sound of a woman's scream and a man's shout, followed by the report of a pistol shot. Both men rushed to the door and entered. They stared at the floor horrified.

There before them lay the lifeless form of Mrs. Landau. She had committed suicide.

Jimmy carried the story in the paper, giving ill health as the cause, and omitting any shadow of scandal. But the show had to go on, and Landau was soon at work on his next picture—the one in which Greta Swan was given her first starring role. It was a proud moment for her and the rush of preparation, the hustle-bustle of the studio made her forget the tragedy she had witnessed.

Her maid was holding the script as Greta tried amidst countless interruptions to recite her lines. "What was that last line again?" she asked.

"I come from one of the finest families of Sweden," repeated the maid.

Greta couldn't get it. She reached for the script. "Oh, give me the part, will you please."

"I don't know what's the matter with you, Miss Greta. You was letter perfect yesterday, but you can't remember a thing this morning."

The dresser arrived with an armful of apparel. "Miss Swan, here are your clothes. Slip into this dress, dear—we may have to make some alterations."

"No, no; I can't now."

A boy entered with a basket of letters. "Here's your fan mail, Miss Swan."

"Oh, put it on the table, will you?"

As the boy obeyed, a waiter entered. "What will you have for lunch today, Miss Swan?"

"I don't want any lunch today." Meanwhile the maid was busy at the telephone. "Miss Swan has gone to Santa Barbara," she kept repeating into the transmitter.

An artist came in with the copy for a poster. "Will you look at this Miss Swan?"

She barely glanced at it. "Oh, yes. That's very nice. Yes."

"Miss Swan, Mr. Landau wants to see you in this dress on the set."

"I know, but I haven't the time, I tell you."

A publicity man entered. "I want you to meet Cyril Allen, author of the book we're filming."

"Send him in."

"But how about the dress," persisted the modiste.

"Oh, all right. I'll put it on right now. Come on, let me have it." She started toward her dressing room; but, before she had taken two steps, the publicity man entered with Mr. Allen, Mr. Landau and a cameraman. "Oh, Miss Swan, here's Mr. Allen."

"Oh yes, yes. How do you do, Mr. Allen."

"Charmed, I'm sure," Allen replied.

"Come on; we want to get a picture of you, Mr. Allen and Mr. Landau. Tony, we'll put Miss Swan in the center, Mr. Allen on the right and Mr. Landau on the left. Miss Swan must have a script in her hand. There, that's it. Now look up at Mr. Landau, Miss Swan. That's fine. Hold it!" A flashlight was set off and the picture was taken. "Now one more."

"No more, please," said Greta.

"That's enough," Landau ordered. "I need Miss Swan now for a few minutes. Gentlemen, please. Last minute details, you know."

He smiled, bowed and escorted her out into the studio.

"I have something I want to show you. Now Greta, close your eyes, Charlie, the lights. Now Greta, open." A gorgeous set met her gaze. It was brilliantly lighted and she stared at it in speechless amazement. "This is our first set. We start here at nine o'clock tomorrow morning."

When Greta returned to her apartment, Carp was awaiting her.

"Cigarette?" he asked nonchalantly as he offered her his case.

"No, thank you."

"May I?"

"I'm rather busy. Mr. Carp. Just what did you come here to see me about?"

"I came here to offer you protection."

Board Proceedings

(Continued from page ten)

to Court House & County Home	3.27
Tipton, R. G., reg vit stat	15.50
Titus Loan & Invest Co., premium on insurance	75.00
Tobias, Fred, supplies	
County Home	2.50
U. S. Bakery, provisions	
County Home	32.86
Waltman & West, provisions	7.00
Weis & Lupton Printing Co., supplies and blanks	90.17
Welch Printing Co., J. H., binders for books	4.61
Wendling, Otto, sub-final Est. No. 3	524.96
Welfare Association, board for riddle	15.00
Wilson, Harold E., commission on fines	4.60
Wilson, Harold E., liquor cases	266.00
Whicher, Allen, provisions	53.10
Whitacre, L. A., milk relief	5.49
Yocum, Geo., pay roll	27.00
Yarck, Mrs. Henry, rent	11.00
Young & Stanley, blueprint	60.18
Ziegler, F. M., rent	30.00

Muscatine, Iowa, July 13, 1932.

The Board of Supervisors, Muscatine County, Iowa, met in special session on call of the Chairman.

Supervisor Fred R. Kaufmann, Chairman, presided.

It was moved by W. J. Barclay, seconded by George Sauer, and carried, that County Engineer be instructed to survey and mark the four corners of High Prairie Church property so a fence may

be erected around the cemetery.

It was moved by J. Henry, seconded by W. J. Barclay, and carried, that County Auditor be instructed to start condemnation proceedings for 18-100 of an acre of land for road purposes now owned by William Martz. The description is as follows:

Beginning in the center of the public road that runs easterly through the west half of the SW 1/4 of Section 36-77-3 West in Lake Township, Muscatine County, at a point 41 feet westerly of the east boundary of the west half of the SE 1/4 of said section 36, thence easterly and to the right on a 573 foot radius curve a distance of 41 feet to point of beginning, thence continuing on same curve a distance of 416.7 ft. to a point again intersecting center of road. All land belonging to William Martz within 33 ft. of above described centerline except area belonging to present established 60 foot road and containing 18-100 acres.

It was moved by George Sauer, seconded by W. J. Barclay, and carried, that Charles Spring be appointed as Board of Supervisors appraiser on above condemnation.

On motion duly seconded and carried, the Board adjourned.

Fred R. Kaufmann, Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: Kenneth Coder, Auditor of Muscatine County, Iowa.

Muscatine, Iowa, July 18, 1932.

The Board of Supervisors, Muscatine County, Iowa, met in adjourned session with all members present.

Supervisor Fred R. Kaufmann, Chairman, presided.

10:00 o'clock a. m.

This being the time for the coal bids to be opened, the County Auditor was instructed to open and read same, as follows:

W. B. Block Company, 6 Inch Lump, \$1.42; 6x3 Egg, \$1.22; Nut, \$1.42. F. H. Bomke, 6 Inch Lump, \$1.19; 6x3 Egg, \$1.19; Nut, \$1.44.

It was moved by J. Henry Schafer, seconded by A. J. Altekruse, and carried, that Muscatine County purchase 150 tons more or less 6 Inch Lump at \$1.19 per ton, F.O.B. mines; 150 tons more or less 6x3 Egg, \$1.19 per ton, F.O.B. mines; 150 tons more or less No. 3 Nut at \$1.44 per ton, F.O.B. mines, all of which is to be weighed over city scales.

It was moved by W. J. Barclay, seconded by J. Henry Schafer, and carried, that a letting be held at 10:00 a. m. for culverts and 1:30 p. m. for construction projects, July 29th, 1932, for which plans are ready in Moscow, Goshen and Seventy-six Townships.

It was moved by George Sauer, seconded by A. J. Altekruse, and carried, that the following bonds be approved: William D. Reay, Deputy Sheriff, without compensation, and William Schoenig, Member Soldier's Relief Commission.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this 18th day of July, 1932, the Board of Supervisors of Muscatine County, Iowa, met in session for the purpose of filing and considering the estimate for the local budget of said County. There was present a quorum as provided by law. Thereafter and on the said day, there was filed the following estimate:

MUSCATINE COUNTY BUDGET ESTIMATE

FUNDS	Proposed Exp. Est. 1932	Sal. on Hand June 1, 1932	Est. Inc. other than Taxation	Am't. Nec. to be raised by Taxation	Exp. for year 1930	Exp. for year 1931
General	\$58,000	\$ 8,079	\$ 8,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 91,137	\$ 94,482
Court Expense	15,000	11,272	12,000	13,000	17,341	15,823
Poor	28,000	9,935	3,000	25,000	32,289	40,291
State Insane	25,000	7,064	3,000	22,000	33,845	24,501
County Insane	15,000	4,891	500	14,500	20,055	17,019
County School	15,000	529	5,000	10,000	22,306	15,815
Soldiers Relief	6,000	716		6,000	2,040	4,853
Bond Fund	36,000	325		36,000	18,339	34,000
Bond Interest	11,283	3,099		11,283	5,061	13,605
Emergency	34,000	21,434		34,000	28,542	22,000
Sec. Road Const.	53,000	29,166	29,000	24,000	87,185	57,497
Sec. Road Maint.	46,000	49,104	7,600	78,400	93,904	91,751
Const. or Maint.	21,000	57,602		21,000	Included in Const.	
Juvenile		15,934			3,385	2,541
Fair Ground	2,400	78		2,400	2,333	2,288
Totals	\$405,683	\$198,158	\$58,100	\$347,583	\$458,262	\$436,466

* Indicates Red Figure.

Estimated Taxes for \$1,000.00 of assessed value \$13.00.

Thereafter said Estimate was duly considered by the Board. The Board being fully advised, finds that a date of hearing on said Estimate should be fixed and it does fix the 8th day of August A. D., 1932 at the hour of 10:00 a. m. of said day as the date of hearing, to be had at the Court House in Muscatine County, Iowa. The County Auditor was directed to publish the Estimate and notice of hearing as required by law in Muscatine Journal and News Tribune, a newspaper published at the County Seat of said County. Publication to be for one insertion and to be at least ten days prior to the date set for hearing.

Supervisor A. J. Altekruse introduced and read the Resolution next hereinafter set out, and moved its adoption, seconded by Supervisor Sauer, and after due consideration thereof by the Board, the Chairman put the question "Shall the Resolution be adopted?" and on roll call, the vote was as follows: Ayes: Fred R. Kaufmann, J. Henry Schafer, George Sauer, A. J. Altekruse, and W. J. Barclay. Nays: None. Whereupon the Chairman declared said Resolution duly adopted.

"Protection? For what?"

Carp smiled. "Well, I know something nobody else does." He suavely extracted a letter from his pocket. "Here's a letter I found in Mrs. Landau's room at the lodge just after she killed herself. Unfortunately it mentions you. The star, Miss Swan, is in a peculiar position. Everything she does is exaggerated by the public. It is really a pity but the slightest breath of scandal sometimes will send a promising career right up into—" He blew a cloud of smoke toward her. Greta gazed at it an instant and then indicated that she understood.

(Continued Next Week)

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the revenue in certain funds of the municipality set out in the within application is inadequate to meet the actual and necessary expenses which must be paid from such funds and any extraordinary or unforeseen expenses which may arise during the fiscal year, and,

WHEREAS, the inadequacy of the revenue referred to is deemed to constitute an emergency which required the levy of an emergency tax.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Supervisors, Muscatine County, Iowa, that the Director of the Budget be and he is hereby petitioned for the approval to levy an emergency tax for the year 1932 in the sum of \$34,000.00, now exceeding 4 mills.

On motion duly seconded and carried, the Board adjourned.

Fred R. Kaufmann, Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: Kenneth Coder, Auditor of Muscatine County, Iowa.

Muscatine, Iowa, July 29, 1932.

The Board of Supervisors met in adjourned session with all members present.

Supervisor F. R. Kaufmann, Chairman, presided.

10:00 a. m.

This being the time for culvert letting, the County Auditor was authorized to open and read the following bids:

William Denny, West Liberty, Iowa, \$1,847.00

T. F. Maher, Muscatine, Iowa, \$1,663.00

Otto Wendling, Conesville, Iowa, \$1,670.00

Leo Plumb, Wapello, Iowa, \$1,481.10

Korneman Brothers, Muscatine, Iowa, \$1,174.00

on two items.

No bid on Item No. 69.

It was moved by J. Henry Schafer, seconded by George Sauer, and carried, that contract for two culverts and one bridge be awarded to Leo Plumb, of Wapello, Iowa, at \$1,481.10, he being the low bidder.

It was moved by W. J. Barclay, seconded by A. J. Altekruse, and carried, that all certified checks be returned to the unsuccessful bidders.

It was moved by W. J. Barclay, seconded by J. Henry Schafer, and carried, that the County Auditor be instructed to institute condemnation proceedings on Michal Lynch land.

It was moved by A. J. Altekruse, seconded by George Sauer, and carried, that Charles Spring be appointed as Board of Supervisor's appraiser for Michael Lynch condemnation proceedings.

1:30 p. m.

This being the time for grading letting, the County Auditor was authorized to open and read the following bids:

National Construction Company, Omaha, Neb., \$6,621.25

R. J. Phelps, Iowa City, Iowa, \$4,646.61

Haynes and Pace, Muscatine, Iowa, \$6,465.42

It was moved by George Sauer, seconded by J. Henry Schafer, and carried, that contract be awarded to R. J. Phelps at \$4,646.61 for grading and incidental work on local roads in Moscow, Goshen and Seventy-six Townships.

It was moved by A. J. Altekruse, seconded by W. J. Barclay, and carried, that certified checks be returned to the unsuccessful bidders.

On motion duly seconded and carried, the Board adjourned.

Fred R. Kaufmann, Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: Kenneth Coder, Auditor of Muscatine County, Iowa.



HEALTH THOUGHTS

1. Those people who feel lazy or sleepy after meals, especially those who go to sleep directly after the heavy meal, are certainly in a state of ill health. They show in this way that they haven't sufficient nerve force to digest the food they have eaten and that the large dinner has overtaxed their vital energies. The truth of the matter is that after a judiciously selected and properly combined meal one should feel brighter and more energetic than before. Such a feeling of freshness and vigor would prove that our food was suited to our requirements, not overtaxing our digestive organs or our vital energies, but replenishing immediately the vitality spent since the last meal. In proportion as men and women understand the needs of the body, they will be able to retain the irresistible charms of freshness and bodily sunshine which at present only a few people possess.

2. Habitual abstinence from intoxicants of all kinds is unquestionably the best and safest course for all who desire to preserve health and attain the full term of years which man has a right, with ordinary care, to expect.

3. It is said that John Dryden, the poet, always took a purgative before beginning an important literary task. He showed good sense herein, but he would have better sense by conforming to a diet which would have obviated the necessity of resorting to a purgative. He evidently knew the secret that the intellect is keenest when the system is not laden with undigested foods.

4. True health is that state of the system in which all the organs act harmoniously and without manifesting pain or mental distress. The chief characteristics of true health are a well developed body, a fresh and transparent complexion, a smooth, velvety skin, bright eyes, sound teeth, direct speech and a firm and elastic step.

5. There is no doubt about the fact that people differ so much that every one must fulfill his own individual duty of discovering for himself the diet which agrees with him best. Many people have already discovered this fact for themselves, and it is therefore needless to say that an active and healthy digestion is the chief source of power to assure and to sustain the greatest physical and mental efficiency. Since this is true, each and every one of us should, to some extent, learn what are the functions of the digestive organs and how these functions act in the digestion of our food. This information may be easily acquired from some primer on physiology, of which there are many excellent copies on the market for a mere trifle. One of the greatest errors in the prevailing educational system is that this important and simple subject is not taught to every pupil of school age. Much attention is given to teaching many subjects of a rather irrelevant and useless character, to the neglect of some knowledge of the interior of the body and of the processes carried on there. Few subjects are more interesting, and nothing is more necessary to the youthful individual whose future largely depends upon such knowledge. In those instances where difficulty of digestion occurs as the result of ignorance of the laws which govern it, or through indifference or wilful neglect of them, it may be necessary to obtain the advice of an expert. But if people will make a special study of this subject, this ought to be quite an exceptional condition.

6. It ought to appeal to every intelligent person that the proper diet is the one which not only feeds nerves, brain, muscles and all the organs of the body, but that also regulates the organs as a whole and eliminates thusly the waste matters that accumulate and encumber it. Few people seem to realize the simple truth that most sickness is caused by the introduction of foreign elements into the system, or by taking a wrong proportion or excess of right elements. As

the body gets choked up with improper food material and systemic waste elements, disease is the natural result. When we supply the human frame with the elements of which it is composed, disease should be both preventable and curable.

7. It is difficult to harmonize a refined, cultured and intelligent nature with the sensual delights of pate de foie gras, fat ham, fat bacon and eggs, with oysters and shellfish, with tea, coffee, liquor and tobacco, and with other epicurean practices of eating and feeding.

8. Obesity is now generally admitted to be the result of impaired function, and is regarded as an unevitable pathological condition. If it can ever be brought home to thinking and intelligent people that artificially fattened animals are also diseased, we may hope that a diminished consumption of fat-forming animal foods will be the result.

9. The claim that is made by some that consumption is frequently caused by the excessive use of meat is erroneous as the statement that consumption is attributable to an excessive and persistent diet of starchy foods. Consumption is neither induced by meat nor by an excess of cereals, but by a wrong combination of foods and by enervating and deteriorating personal habits. The best foods will cause disease and ill health when taken in such combinations as are unsuitable to the individual requirements.

10. The secret of good health and prolonged youth is known to those whose good health and perfect complexion attest the rejuvenating power of a mixed diet having a preponderance of proper fruits. The idea that fruits will keep us in a condition of youthfulness and in good health, active in mind and body, is, no doubt, gaining ground rapidly. Temperance workers should note that juicy fruits do away with the desire for or need of stimulating drinks. If fruits were used as food more often than they are to the exclusion of heavy foods, most of our physical ills would disappear. Hundreds of people have been cured of their chronic ailments by the use of fruits instead of drugs. Fruit juices dissolve the hardened substances which clog up and encumber the body.

11. Physical beauty is the result of physical health. While it is true that some persons are favored to a much greater extent with beauty than others, the perfectly healthy man or woman is always beautiful.

12. If men and women knew how much health has to do with physical charm and beauty, there would be a more general interest among them upon the subject of health and a greater effort would be made to learn and obey the laws of right eating and right living.

13. One of the most discouraging facts that the true physician has to contend with and which confronts him daily in his profession is the indifference of most people to the laws of health. As a rule, not until this precious gift of good health is slipping away from their possession is it at all possible to arouse them to its value and importance.

14. From our own personal observation we are convinced that one might legitimately enough speak of certain persons as tea drunkards, or as coffee drunkards, as one speaks of the ordinary wine-bibbers and whiskey toppers. Excess in tea and coffee drinking, we should say, lies at the root not merely of a vast number of so-called nervous troubles, but also of the dyspepsia from which so many persons, and especially women, suffer.

15. The new standard of health will create in intelligent people the same desire to present a healthy appearance as they now have to appear clean and tidy, since ugliness and ill health will be considered synonymous with ignorance and foolishness in the near future.

16. Much is written and spoken about catarrh, and few know what catarrh really is. For brevity's sake let us say that catarrh

is an accumulation of the waste and dead material in the body that results mostly from eating improper foods. A wrong diet may not contain actual poisons, but it may bring into the body too much material to be properly assimilated into the blood and tissue, the excess not being readily thrown off through the bowels, kidneys, the lungs and the skin, accumulates in the body. Under such condition the easiest way of escape is through the open meshes of the mucous membranes, and the clogging that takes place during this process of elimination becomes the catarrh discharge.

17. Few people withdraw themselves from the influence of disease-producing habits, who do not first come to hate disease as a symptom of disobedience to the laws governing their organism.

18. Living as we all do, it is safe to say that a truly sound person is almost the rarest thing in the world.

19. In accordance with a universal law, the conservation of energy, the gastric juice, on which digestion depends, is secreted from the blood by the glands of the stomach, in proportion to the needs of the organism for food, and not in proportion to the amount of food swallowed. There is, therefore, a normal dyspepsia for whatever of excess is taken. Moreover, in such cases, none of the food is well digested.

Apparatus has been invented in England that virtually bakes sunlight into bread by irradiating the dough with ultraviolet rays.

Masai tribes of Kenya Colony, East Africa, desert a village immediately after a death has occurred in it.

Germ Theory Of Disease Is Doubted By Good Scientists

A new scientific sport, germ hunting in subways is interesting, but its results whatever they be, should not be taken seriously. Reputable scientists doubt the germ theory of disease, a theory much overstressed.

The presence of germs is no cause for panic. Provided with gelatine plates you can trap germs by millions, almost anywhere that people congregate. Churches and theatres are thickly germ-sprinkled places.

To talk of germless offices, or germless homes, or germless subways is nonsense. To find germs here and there, anywhere, is no more surprising than to find ants at a picnic. We share the space in this world with bacteria, and on the whole we get on together reasonably well if we mind our own business.

Seldom, if ever, was a disease caused by germs, but germs are present in disease. A main cause for disease is lowered resistance of our natural bodily defense. Rome fell not because barbarian invasions were either unprecedented or overwhelmingly numerous, but because Rome had grown weak.

Were we to rely upon one procedure only for combating disease, would it not be safer to strive for an increase of bodily resistance, instead of attempting general banishment of germs?

No one proposes to prevent germs in the subway or to get alarmed if the number already

there is found to be large. That germs are found in subways need not induce us to wear masks, carry atomizers, nor use antiseptics. The best defense against disease is good health, good diet, sleep, cleanliness, and a mind at ease.

Wealth Wasted On Medical Research

Wealth is lavished and wasted on what is fanciful, frivolous, and feverish medical research, in the hope of discovering how to prevent disease, and with little actual accomplishment, whereas the true way lies in the realization that right living is capable of preventing disease, also such right living is a safe cure for curable disease.

The cure for disease is to live right. Many times the disease that is said to be incurable, can be cured with a diet composed of vegetable food, and water. By a persistent and right use of such food and water, aided by self effort, by exercise, by work, or by rest in bed, nature heals disease. The average annual income of

physicians in the United States as revealed by an American Medical Association survey, is \$9674.

Used to be said that people's faces shone with happiness, now their clothes shine with wear.

The Baker Hospital

THE ONLY HOSPITAL USING THE BAKER FORMULAS

The exclusive Baker Formulas that have successfully cured so many patients from serious ailments are still in use at the Baker Hospital. No other institution uses THE BAKER TREATMENTS AND FORMULAS. Let them help you and your sick friends. Hundreds of people have been cured at the Baker Hospital.

Hemorrhoids, Ulcers, Varicose Veins

Don't suffer from these dangerous maladies. The most careful attention and treatment is given you at the Baker Hospital at a low cost. Length of treatment usually averaging from 3 to 6 weeks. Of course, depending upon the severity of the case.

Recommendations From Many Patients

From all over the United States are letters from former patients who have suffered from various ailments. Every letter praises the worthy work done by the Baker Hospital. Many of these letters are printed in the Baker Hospital Catalog.

Write For Free Literature

Baker Hospital

C. C. AITKEN, M. D., Lessee.

Muscataine, Iowa

HELP BUILD "XENT"

America's Largest Radio Station — 150,000 watts



Norman Baker

Offers you 6%
and sharing 10%
Bonus---

An Unusual Return On Your Money

READ

I am president and general manager and hold stock in the COMPANIA INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSAL of MEXICO, which has received from the Mexican Government a permit to build a 150,000 watt Radio Station called "XENT" to operate on 1115 kilocycles, UNLIMITED TIME day and night.

This is the largest permit ever granted by Mexico for a radio station and will be THREE TIMES stronger than any station in the United States the largest to date being 50,000 watts on regular broadcast. The cost will be about \$225,000 when all complete. Construction is already well under way. Two large 300 feet steel towers mounted on insulators for greatest efficiency are now completed ready for erection. These powerful insulators alone withstanding 75,000 lbs. pressure costs over \$1000.00.

A 75-acre site was purchased on the main paved highway from Nuevo Laredo to Monterrey, Mexico, Mexico's gateway, and oil and natural gas may be found on our site when drilling commences.

The first building of fireproof construction will be completed in about 6 weeks 72x72 feet square housing the transmitter and power apparatus and the reception and studio buildings will then be constructed. This first building is rushed so as to get on the air by September if possible.

The latest transmitter apparatus has been under construction for eight weeks and will soon be finished for the first 50,000 watt unit. Advertising time over this station is expected to serve from this powerful station as strong as a chain hookup and price per hour will be about \$1000.00.

We need about \$50,000 to complete this station and I am asking my friends to loan me this money and the Company has agreed to set aside 10 per cent of the net profits, of the Radio Station during the period your loan is outstanding, to be divided among all lenders in proportion to their loans and in addition I will pay you SIX PER CENT on your loan. I will issue you my personal promissory note for 8-12-18 or 24 months at 6 per cent with the bonus giving you any maturity you wish. I

will accept any amount from TEN DOLLARS UP. Don't send your money to the Company or to me, but cut and sign the coupon opposite, attach your bank draft, Post-office or Express Money Order and forward to the Guarjardo Bank, Nuevo Laredo, Tamps, Mexico, to be delivered to me upon my acceptance and delivery to said bank, of my personal promissory note as stated to be forwarded immediately to you.

This is your opportunity to help me put this station on the air and if you wish your name will be announced over this station with our appreciation. Remit now and get 6 per cent with a bonus. Further information may be secured by writing me in care of the Guarjardo Bank, Nuevo Laredo, Tamps, Mexico.

NORMAN BAKER.

CUT THIS OUT AND SEND TODAY---Any Amount

TO GUARJARDO BANK, Nuevo Laredo, Tamps, Mexico

I desire to assist MR. NORMAN BAKER in building AMERICA'S LARGEST RADIO STATION, and I therefore enclose, as a loan to him, New York draft, United States P. O. or American Railway Express Money Order. (Do not remit by International Money Order) for \$..... and authorize you to deliver this draft or money order to him upon his delivery to you of his personal promissory note for the sum of \$..... payable months after date with six per cent interest payable annually together with his agreement to set aside 10 per cent of the net profit of said Radio Station during the period said loan is outstanding for the benefit of the lenders who aid in the erection thereof. You are instructed to forward to me immediately this said promissory note. Said 10 per cent of the net profits to be distributed among the lenders in ratable proportion to their loans.

This offer is subject to Mr. Baker's acceptance at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico and if not accepted by him in days you are to return enclosed draft to me.

Signature.

For Address

SHALL WE MENTION YOUR NAME ON THE AIR?

NOBILITY TAKES IN BOARDERS NOW

Many Ancient Castles Of Europe Filled Up With Tourists

European nobility is solving its financial difficulties by taking in boarders these days—in their century old castles where only those of royal lineage set foot in former days.

Prince Ludwig Windischgraetz, scion of one of the oldest and most powerful noble families in the history of Austria-Hungary, has recently announced that his famous old castle at Sarospatak, near Budapest, Hungary, is open to paying guests.

Society Shocked

He has set his price at \$3 a day, for board and room with drinks and washing extra. The cellar, especially in Tokay wines, is one of the best in Central Europe.

Budapest society is aghast at the prince's action. The castle was built in the Thirteenth Century by King Andreas II. After passing through several noble families the Windischgraetz family came into possession after it had been rebuilt in 1702, following its near ruin at the hands of King Leopold I.

Precedent Set

Yet Prince Windischgraetz is not the first to have adopted this course to add to his depleted coffers. None other than the former

CLASSIFIED

Phone 2900 Today

SEWING MACHINES—Repairing on all makes. Hemstitching 5c per yard, all kinds. Singer Store, 220 Mulberry. Phone 770-J.

FOR SALE — Used International 6-Speed Special Truck with 2-yd. Aristocrat body and Heil hoist. Used McCormick Big 6 Mower. 1929 Plymouth Coupe. Muscatine Implement Co.

RAISE RABBITS for Gebhardt. You should make \$1,000.00 a year on 100 rabbits. We buy all you raise. Gebhardt Rabbit Farm Muscatine, Iowa.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

REGISTERED Nurse at Baker Hospital, Muscatine, Iowa.

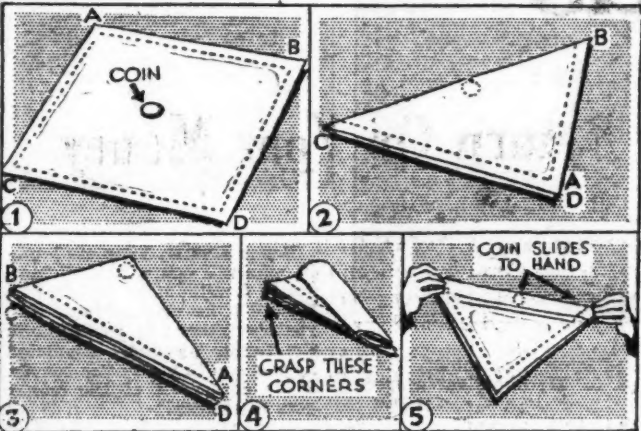
Empress Zita, the head of all the Hapsburgs, rents her favorite castle not far from Vienna as an ordinary "pension."

The castle is the Schloss Wartholz, near Payerbach, an hour and a half by train from the Austrian capital. The last Hapsburg emperor, Carl, regarded it as his favorite castle and in it Otto, heir to the throne, was born 18 years ago.

Bourgeois business men, with their wives, and children, pay \$2 a day for room and board there—a rate a little cheaper than that asked by the Hungarian prince at Sarospatak castle.

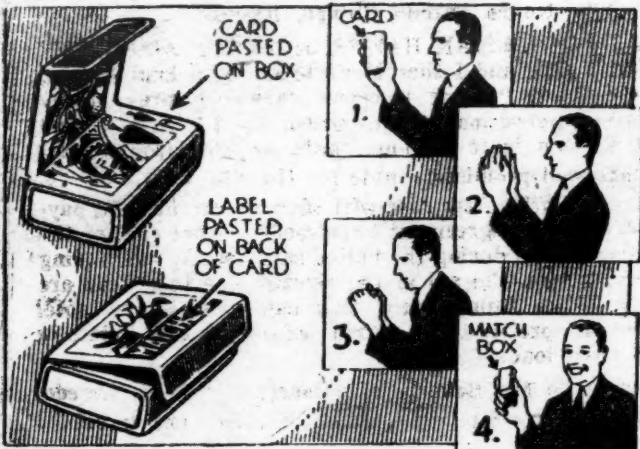
TRICKS of MAGIC EXPLAINED by Will L. Lindhorst

HOW TO MAKE COIN DISAPPEAR IN HANDKERCHIEF



Spread a handkerchief on a table and place a dime in its center. Fold the handkerchief in the manner shown above, noting the corners marked A B C D. Fold A over to D, then fold B over to C and roll the handkerchief so that just two corners show. Grasp a corner in each hand, suddenly pull the handkerchief taut and as you do so tilt the handkerchief slightly, so that the dime will slide down to one hand, where it is held under the thumb. Then open the handkerchief and the dime will have disappeared. Pick it up at the corners again, twirl it a few times and let the dime slide back. Then tie the handkerchief into a knot, throw it on the table and ask some one to open it. The dime will be found where it was originally placed.

HOW TO CHANGE PLAYING CARD INTO BOX OF MATCHES



Steam the label off a penny box of matches and paste it on one end of the back of a playing card. Paste the other end of the card on the box where the label has been removed, bend the card so it doubles over and the label pasted on the back of the card then shows on top of the box. Paste a piece of paper the same color as the box on the overlapping part of the card. Unfold the card, hold it upright in your right hand, and the match box is hidden behind the card. Then still holding the card in this position cover it with the left hand, fold it around the box and presto! you have a box of matches.



Can the American Government Endure? No! Says Judge Rutherford

Judge Rutherford says in his talk of June 26th over a national chain of radio stations as follows: We quote from Judge Rutherford's talk—

"Today there is no true patriotism among the rulers of the nation. It is now impossible for the people to elect men to public office and to expect them to enact just laws and to administer the affairs of the government for the general welfare."

"Big Business has no regard for the rights of the common people."

"It controls the two major parties of America and names and elects at will the public men to office who will best serve their selfish interests. Big Business controls the army and the navy, the guns and the ammunition and the police power of the nation."

"Satan has used commerce, politics and religion that he might get complete control of the human race and defame the name and Word of Jehovah God. For this reason, it is written in the Bible (1 John 5:19), 'The whole world is now under the wicked one'."

"The rulers have been duly informed and duly warned that Jehovah God's kingdom is here. They have refused to give heed. They disregard the Word of God and go on with their imperfect schemes, and will continue to try one after another, all of which shall fail."

"The greatest crisis of the ages is now upon the world, and this includes the American government."

"The clergy, while claiming to represent God, in fact represent the Devil and his organization. In order that the people might hear the truth and determine this matter for themselves, recently I challenged the combined clergy to select their best man to debate this question by radio. Charged with misrepresenting God and serving Satan these gentlemen should either come forward and prove their falsity of the charge, or, failing in that, should cease to hold themselves out as teachers of the Word of God. Jehovah foretold the outcome of such a challenge and the attitude that would be assumed by the preachers when he caused His prophet Jeremiah to write, at chapter 51 verse 30: 'The mighty men of Babylon (Satan's organization) have forborn to fight; they have remained in their holds; their might hath failed. Let the people take note of this fact.'"

"In 1917 Big Business, for ultraselfish reasons, needlessly and wantonly forced the American nation into the World War, which resulted in the greatly increased wealth and power of a few men and made serfs and paupers of many millions of people."

"With grasping arms like the tentacles of a mighty octopus, Big Business has laid hold upon practically all of the visible wealth of the nation."

"The American government has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. It cannot endure. Together with all other nations, it soon shall fall. Such fall will be in spite of everything Big Business, politics and clergymen, the military and the 'strong-arm-squad,' and the Devil and all of his hosts can do to hold together the oppressive rule. It must and will fall because Jehovah God's kingdom is here. Hasten to make shelter under Jehovah's kingdom."

"The same selfish interests own and control the professional clergymen and these men make merchandise of the Word of God in order to keep the people in ignorance and in subjection to the ruling powers. Thus it is plainly seen that the power of the government is centralized in the hands of a very few."

"Within a short time Jehovah God will destroy the Devil and his entire organization."

"Jehovah made this earth for man to live upon in peace and plenty, health and happiness; and under the reign of Christ, He declares, the earth shall yield her increase, and God shall bless the people, and all in the earth shall know Him."

If you want to get a copy of the Golden Age Magazine which contains this talk of Judge Rutherford, write to the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, 117 Adams Street, Brooklyn, New York.

We might also suggest that you tune in every SUNDAY at 5:30 to 5:45 o'clock and hear JUDGE RUTHERFORD over

WOC, Davenport & WHO, Des Moines, 1000 kc

**Don't Forget to Tune in Every Sunday
Evening and Hear Judge Rutherford**

Miner's Auto Riddled By Bullets During Battle



(Acme Photo)

Walter L. Moody, chief of Illinois state highway police force, examining miner's automobile, which was riddled by bullets in battle at Franklin county line when striking miners were repelled.

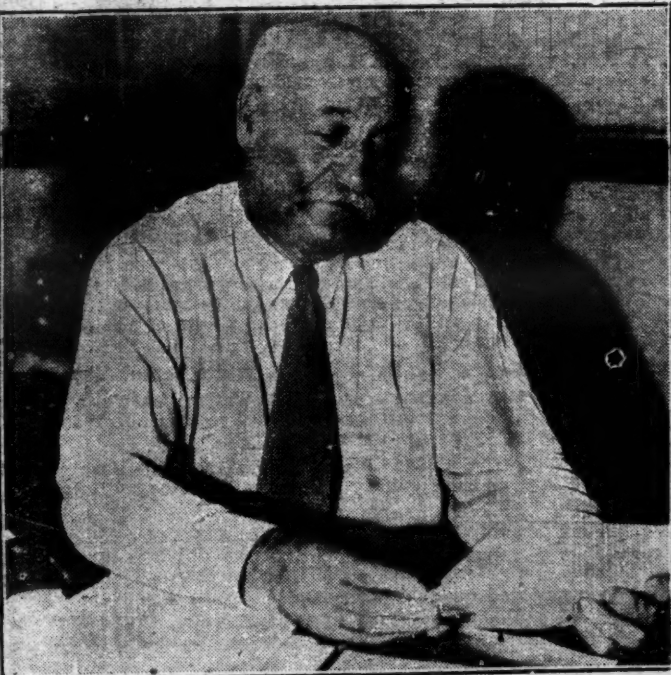
Sent To Prison



(Acme Photo)

Madeline Slade, follower of Mahatma Gandhi, Indian nationalist and civil disobedience leader, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Miss Slade, daughter of a British naval officer, was arrested on her arrival in Bombay, British India, Aug. 8 in defiance of a government ban against her appearance in the city.

Chicago Banker Found Guilty



(Acme Photo)

John Bain, former head of twelve closed banks in Chicago, who was found guilty by Judge John M. O'Connor. The judge indicated he would impose a sentence of eighteen months in Joliet penitentiary.

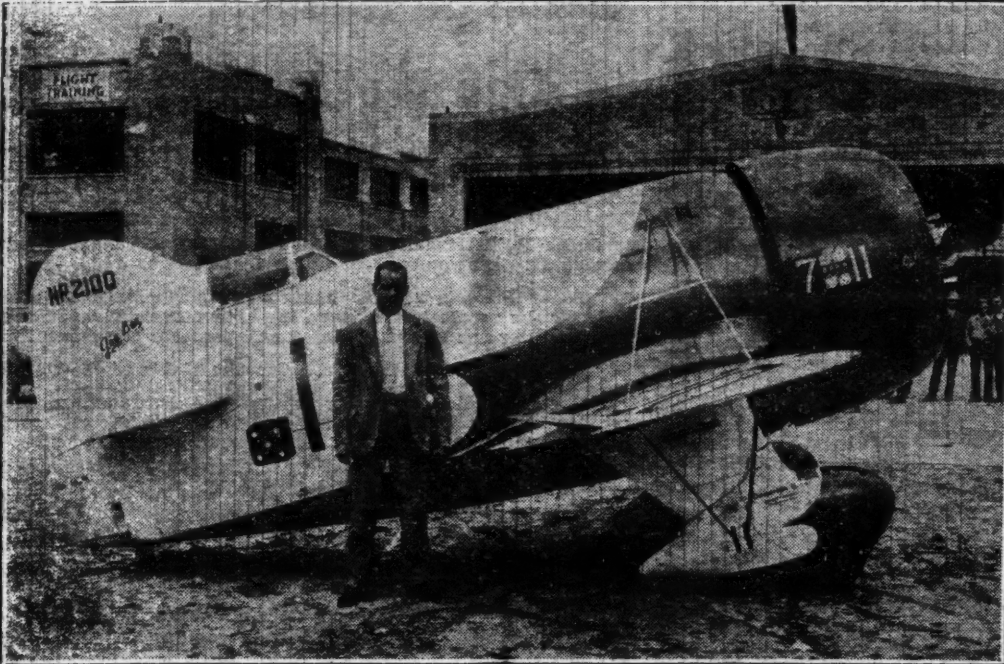
To Help Celebrate Los Angeles' Birthday



(Acme Photo)

Senorita Greta Rubio, "Miss Mexico," in a recent beauty contest, who will lead parade when Los Angeles celebrates its 151st birthday with ceremony on Sept. 5.

Will Go After Speed Record At Cleveland Air Derby



(Acme Photo)

Jimmy Doolittle, speed pilot, standing beside his Gee Bee racer powered by a Wasp motor, which he will fly in Thompson trophy race at the Cleveland Air Derby on Sept. 5. He hopes for a speed of 300 miles an hour.

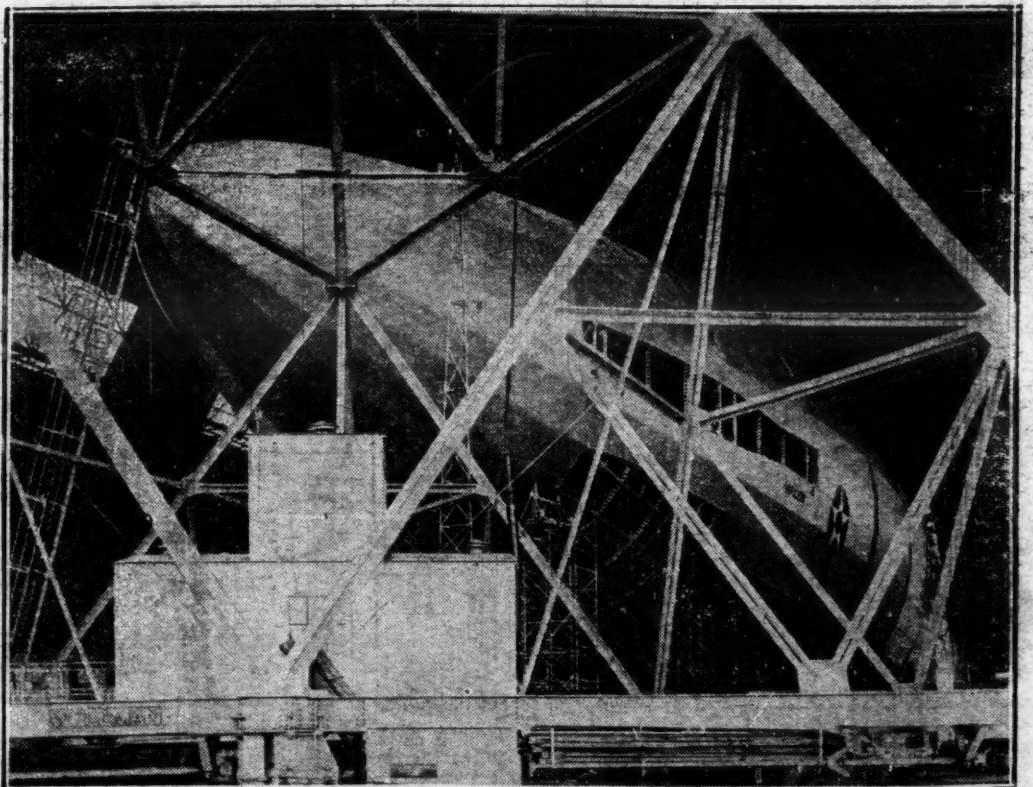
Worth \$2,500,000?



(Acme Photo)

Renee Renate, Viennese beauty, who will cause Paul Weiner, son of a millionaire, to lose \$2,500,000 if he marries her. The youth's father, in leaving him the family fortune, stipulated he was not to marry the beauty. If he does most of the money goes to charity.

Sister Ship Of Giant Akron Takes Form In Airdock



(Acme Photo)

The new Macon of the navy, sister ship of the Akron, giant dirigible, as it appears under construction at the Akron (O.) airdock. The Macon will be 705 feet long with a maximum diameter of 139.9 feet.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"